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From the Chapel Hill Gazette.

THE LATE PROFESSOR MITCHELL.

The Rev. Elisha Mitchell, D. D., was born in Washington, Litchfield County, Conn., August 19, 1793—graduated at Yale College in 1815—appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of North Carolina in 1817—married in 1819—ordained by the Presbytery of Orange in 1821—transferred to the Professorship of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology in 1825—honored with the Doctorship in Divinity by the University of Alabama in 1840, and appointed Bursar of the University of North Carolina in 1855. He died June 27th 1857.

Dr. Mitchell was the son of Abner Mitchell, a respectable farmer in Washington, Conn. His mother's maiden name was Phœbe Eliot, and so he was descendant, in the fifth remove, of that celebrated man of God, John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians. John Eliot and his wife Ann had six children, whose descendants are now very numerous and can be found in all parts of the country. Wherever found, and whatever be the number of their generation, their position in society and their influence in Church and in State shows that the family still receives of that mercy which is shown unto thousands of them that fear God and keep His commandments.

Having received his preparatory education in his native town, he was graduated at Yale College in July 1815. He counted among his classmates there, Judge Badger and Mr. Thomas P. Devereux, and the late Rev. Mr. Singletary, of this State, Judge Longstreet, the famous author of "Georgia Scenes" and President of the University of Mississippi, and others of note in Church and in State. Among these men he maintained a highly creditable rank in scholarship and thus excited hopes which were fully realized. After graduating, he spent some time as Tutor in Yale College, and then as Principal of a school for young ladies in New London, Conn., and afterwards as a Teacher in Jamaica, L. I. While in this last position, he received an appointment to the Chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in the University of North Carolina, at the same time that Dr. Olmsted, now of Yale College, received one to the Chair of Chemistry, then first created.

Dr. Mitchell began his labors as a Professor, in January 1811, when the Senior Class contained Bishop Green, Mr. Reporter Jones, the Rev. Dr. Morrison, President Polk, Hon. Hugh Waddell, &c. At the same time the late Judge Anderson of Fla., and Senator Haywood of N. C., and Hon. James T. Morehead were in the Junior Class; the Hon. Judge Battle, Mr. B. F. Moore, and Bishop Otey were Sophomores, and the Hon. W. R. J. Daniel, the Hon. Anderson Mitchell, and the Rev. Jos. H. Saunders were Freshmen. The Faculty at the time consisted of Dr. Caldwell as President and Dr. Hooper as Professor of Ancient Languages. Gov. Morehead and the late Priestly H. Mangum, were Tutors. Dr. Mitchell has found 120 Students as his pupils. He left behind him a Faculty of a President, nine Professors and six Tutors, with 340 pupils.

He was licensed to preach the Everlasting Gospel by the Orthodox Congregational Church in Conn., after spending some time at the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass. He preached his first sermon after licensure in Chapel Hill, and was ordained by the Presbytery of Orange in Hillsborough. His wife, Maria S., was the daughter of Elisha North, an eminent Physician of New London, Conn., and the house to which he brought his bride is still the home of his widow. As the fruits of this union, he left behind him five children and nine grand children.

When Dr. Olmsted returned to Yale College in 1825, Dr. Mitchell stepped into his place, being its studies were always particularly attractive to him, and he was succeeded in the place he left by the Rev. James Phillips, D. D., who is now the only member of the Faculty of 1826 remaining at Chapel Hill.

Always remarkable for great bodily activity, he devoted much time during the early years of his Professorship to forming an intimate acquaintance with the Botany and Geology of North Carolina. The plants and the rocks of the State he visited in their own homes, and during his life he was one of the best authorities on both subjects in the country. The expeditions that he conducted into all parts of N. C., looking for flowers, and mosses, and trees; and for rocks, and strata, and deposits, rendered him the best Physical Geographer that the State has ever had. The information that he gathered thus, was used profusely in the instruction of his classes, who always reaped greater benefits from his acquisitions than any other part of our community. He loved the University of North Carolina as he loved his own child, and to its advance in all that should mark an Institution of the highest grade in our land, he sedulously devoted the best years of his life. His acquirements by reading and by observation were immense. But they were mainly for his pupils. Sometimes he wrote for the public papers, on matters of scientific interest and sometimes on other subjects. But he read more than he observed, and observed more than he wrote. The following are the titles of some of the articles he furnished to Silliman's Journal: On the low country of N. C., in 1821: On the Geology of the Gold Regions of N. C., in 1829: On Welther's tube of safety, with notices of other subjects, in 1830; on the causes of Winds and Storms, in 1831: Analysis of the Protogæa of Leibnitz, in 1831: Notices of high mountains in N. C., in 1839; &c. These articles he continued at intervals to the day of his death, and they were always received with much respect by the learned of the country.

The history of the life of a scholar, especially if he be a diligent and painstaking teacher, seldom presents points of much public interest. Engaged for nine months out of twelve in daily attendance on Prayers, Recitations, Lectures, Faculty meetings and the details of discipline, his labors do not often furnish materials for an extended or exciting memoir. What his wisdom and experience teach him to be useful exercises for a class of pupils this year, he must repeat with some modifications next year. The intervals between his special duties of teacher must be occupied in learning through the press what others are thinking on the subjects he has to teach, for he has but few opportunities for personal intercourse with others than his immediate colleagues. If he publish many books he must do so at the expense of the midnight lamp, or by intruding on those periods of relaxation from his exhausting labors, which perhaps were more wisely spent in communion with his fellow men, and acquiring common sense from the common people.

Dr. Mitchell was a Professor in the University of North Carolina and all that he acquired, and most of what he did was with an eye single to his influence and success in what he felt to be a great office. His reading was subservient to this end, and what he published was mainly connected with his duties as teacher. To facilitate these labors, he prepared for his own classes a Manual of Chemistry, the second edition of which was passing through the Press when he died; a Manual of Geology, illustrated by a geological map of N. C; a Manual of Natural History, and a collection of facts and dates respecting the History, Geography, &c., of the Holy Land, a minute acquaintance with which he was always very desirous to promote among his pupils. The labors of such a recluse must find their appropriate reward, not in a present notoriety, nor in the comforts of a well filled purse, but in the approval of an enlightened conscience, in the gradual improvement of society, in the permanent well being of his fellowmen, in a consciousness of diffusing an acquaintance with the true laws of Nature and so of magnifying the glory of our Great Creator, and in the inconceivable rewards of the Judgment Day. Dr. Mitchell felt that he had received a command of "Occupy till I come," and he was careful lest that great day should find him either listless or idle.

The investigations respecting the form of the Black Mountain, which must ever have such a melancholy interest to North Carolinians, were very attractive to Dr. Mitchell, and at such times as he could appropriate without neglect of more important labours, he pursued them with great eagerness. It had been suggested in 1799, by the younger Michaux, that these peaks of the Black Mountain in N. C., were higher than any other land east of the Rocky mountains. To this conclusion he was led by plants being found there which are not met with again until we reach Canada. The Hon. John C. Calhoun also suggested the same truth, as accounting for the manner in which several large rivers, flowing in various directions, gather their water from its sides. These suggestions Dr. Mitchell was the first to verify in 1835. After very arduous labours in a country naturally savage and at that time very little known, he found the height of one of the peaks to be 6,476 feet. Mt. Washington, in New Hampshire, hitherto considered the highest point of the Alleghanies is 6,428 feet high. Dr. Mitchell never was satisfied with this observation, always judging its result to be too small. He visited the mountain again in 1844, after surveying its line of peaks from Yeates' Knob, which lies on the southwest of the Black Mountain, and towards the centre of the arc on which those peaks are distributed. Here he selected the highest peak, and after obtaining the assistance of a mountaineer as a guide, he attempted to climb it. He succeeded in getting on the mountain and on the peak, as he thought. In this latter point he had to trust to the guide, for it was late in the afternoon when he reached the top, and the obscurity of a summer mist prevented him from determining whether or no he was on the peak he sought. It has been suggested lately that Mr. Mitchell was mistaken, and that he never measured the highest peak. If he was mistaken, it was because he was misled by his guide, for he certainly knew which was the highest peak and tried to reach it. One object of the late unfortunate expedition, was to examine the truth of the suggestion. The position and connections of the Mountain gorge, down which he was groping his way when he perished, were of importance to this end. Another object was the connecting the top of that highest peak with the surveys made by the Western Extension of the N. C. R. R. by a series of levels.

The result of this work would have been a true determination of the height in question, and also an additional solution of the problem as to the proper value of the Barometric coefficient heretofore used in ascertaining elevations. To this last investigation he was incited by the labors of Capt. Cram, of the U. S. Coast Survey, on the sides of Mt. Washington. Capt. Cram's conclusions throw great doubt on the reliability of all numbers hitherto representing altitudes when obtained by the Barometer, and Dr. Mitchell wanted to correct or confirm them. The line of levels was left about one-half done, and the doubts about the peak that Dr. Mitchell measured in 1844 are still somewhat unsettled. But one would have thought that the highest peak of the Black Mountain would have been named Mount Mitchell even if he had been providentially prevented from ascertaining its height. To climb the Black Mountain and carry up instruments to determine its height in 1835, required courage and scientific tastes of a very different order from what were necessary in 1855. After a mine has been discovered to be valuable and its out-crop has been laid bare, it is often an easy matter to go and gather up the grains of gold. It is a singular fact that the peak which bears Dr. M's. name was never measured by him, and he is uncertain whether he was ever on it, in either 1835 or 1844. The name Black Mountain should now be forgotten, and the whole range should be called Mitchell's Mountain. Then the different peaks might be named to tickle those who can be tickled by such straws. Dr. Mitchell had no such ambition to gratify.

On Saturday, June 27th 1857, Dr. M. parted from his son Charles, about half a mile from the Mountain House, on what is now known as Mitchell's Peak. He started to go alone to Wilson's, on Caney River in Yancey county, and told his son to meet him where they then were on Monday morning. The son was at his post on Monday morning, and again on Tuesday and on Wednesday mornings, but the father came not. On Thursday it was found that he had not been on Caney River. On Friday a search for him was instituted,—which was continued with increasing excitement day after day. At one time some 200 persons must have been engaged in this arduous work. All exertions were fruitless, until a mountaineer named Wilson, who was with Dr. Mitchell on the mountain in 1835, on Tuesday July 8th found his body in a gorge through which they two had passed, on their return from that visit. It was lying at the bottom of a pool in the Sugar Camp branch of the Cat tail fork of Caney River, at the base of a cliff about 40 feet high, down which he had evidently fallen. He held in his hand a branch of Laurel, which he had grasped and broken off when he began to fall, so he could not have struggled after he reached the water, which was about fourteen feet deep and ten feet wide. His watch stopped at 20 minutes before 8; hence it is supposed that he perished not far from 7 P. M., on the evening of the Saturday on which he parted with his son, eleven days before he was found. That afternoon was very stormy and the mountains were enveloped in a thick mist. The unusual darkness of the evening would,—doubtless, have rendered the way dangerous to even a more experienced and hardy mountaineer than it was possible for Dr. M. to be.

It will be no easy matter for the most gifted, even when intimately acquainted with him, to sketch the character of Dr. Mitchell. There was hardly any thing which he might feel called upon to do, which he would not try to do, and be ambitious to do well. A widowed mother, at the age of 92, weeps over her favorite son—her oldest child. As a Husband,—Father and Master, as a Preacher of the Word of God, as a citizen of this Commonwealth, as a Justice of the Peace and a Commissioner of the village of Chapel Hill, he fulfilled his duties cheerfully, intelligently, laboriously and conscientiously. As a neighbor he was kind, generous and charitable. Favors he always repaid with large interest, and his friendship was sincere and lasting. He never feared the face of man.

That Dr. Mitchell's character had blemishes, is not to be denied. It is the lot of a corrupted humanity to have them. No man is without them. Dr. Mitchell's soul was unique in that it was polyedral, one whose planes were many, broad, and distinctly marked.

Dr. Mitchell was buried in Asheville on Friday, July 10th, and he was followed to his temporary resting place by an immense assembly. He shall yet sleep on one of the peaks of his own grand and lofty mountain, among the chivalrous and warm hearted mountaineers, who admired him so much when living, and searched so enthusiastically for him when dead. There, in that sublime and peerless mausoleum, he will await the summons of the Archangel's trump, while the solemn firs chaunt his funeral dirge, and the leaping waters recall the example of his active and useful life.

"And the King said unto his servants, know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?"

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 23, 1857.

TO THE CULTIVATORS OF THE GRAPE VINE.—We have recently printed at this office, for Dr. F. J. Kron, of Stanly county, N. C., a remarkable pamphlet on the Grape Vine, to which we desire to call the attention of all who feel an interest in that subject. It contains letters from the late Dr. Elisha Mitchell, from Dr. Harris, of Harvard College, Mass., and from Dr. Kron himself—the two first originating in the letter from Dr. K., detailing his experience in the cultivation of exotic grapes, his discovery of the insects which proved fatal to them, and of the important fact that these insects do not attack the indigenous Scuppernong and Muscadine vines, though growing side by side with them. All these papers were published in the Raleigh Register of April 5th, 1854, but we fear did not attract as much attention at the time as they were entitled to. At all events, in a country where both soil and climate are supposed to be suitable for cultivating the grape and making wine, attention cannot be too often called to the observations of such practical and scientific gentlemen as those named. A recent letter from Dr. Kron says,—

"The cultivation of the grape has of late attracted fresh attention, as I could perceive, even among some of the citizens of Fayetteville. The cultivation of that fine fruit ought certainly to be stimulated among us where everything conspires to make the vine prosper; and the home-making of *pure* wine ought especially to be encouraged when nearly all imported wines of late are so drugged and adulterated. But caution is needed in peopling vineyards: they ought to be planted with cuttings and not with rooted vines, as with the latter the destroying insect might be brought in to mar all success. A diffusion of what we already know of the worst plague of our vineyards may have the effect of preventing much loss and disappointment."

Again:

"Our Scuppernong, which has so many excellencies to recommend it, will become doubly dear to us, if we confirm the fact that the "grape vine borer" will not attack it in any situation. It is emphatically ours, wholly a Southern grape. An excellent wine can be made even out of our back-country black Muscadine; there is therefore no reason why vineyards of our native Scuppernong, the prosperity of which in our State is not marred by any thing we know of, should not flourish, when vineyards of all other sorts of grapes are threatened with destruction; indeed, have the gnawing worm at the roots of the vines on this side of the ocean."

We will only add, that Dr. Kron manifests a noble public spirit in printing this pamphlet for gratuitous circulation. There are 50 copies of it at this office, where it will be given to any one who may call for it; and where also may be seen the insect in all its stages, as taken by him last year and since preserved in alcohol.

THE CROPS.—It is pleasant to look out upon the fields, so rich with promise of plenty, and to hear the language of rejoicing which comes to us from nearly all quarters. A kindly feeling indeed is that which prompted the following letter from a friend in Stanly county:—

"We have had fine showers in this part of the country: the wheat crop, uncommonly fine, and the oats, rather short, had all been safely housed before the rains commenced. So that now our farmers are in the finest spirits as to their corn crop; and a year of plenty may be calculated upon, as far as breadstuffs and stock feed are concerned. As the showers mostly came from the East, we hope that we have only received what you could well spare of them."

We are requested to state, that a Post Office has been established in Robeson county, called Howell's, and that B. A. Howell, Esq., is Postmaster.

UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT.—The correspondents of political newspapers, in giving accounts of political discussions, say some very funny things in their anxiety to "lay it on thick." One of these gentlemen, rejoicing in the happily chosen name of "Buckskin," figures largely in a late Standard, which he favors with an account of a discussion between Messrs. Puryear and Scales, at Yadkinville.

Mr. Scales commenced the discussion, and spoke a column. In the course of this effort, Mr. Scales "disposed" of his opponent, how is not stated; then "completely demolished" his opponent, who, it seems, wouldn't stay "disposed" of; then "stormed his fortress at every point," previously "demolished"; then "turned the guns of the fort upon the enemy," (already "disposed" of, "completely demolished" and "stormed at every point") and "poured volley after volley into the *broadside* of the adversary, until he was completely dismantled, and lay almost a lifeless hulk." Not satisfied with all this, Mr. Scales "arraigned" "the lifeless hulk" of his adversary, and proceeded to "depict" him, holding his large audience "spell-bound" for an hour and a half.

Having finished these operations, Mr. Scales took his seat amid the rapturous applause of the inhuman people who had witnessed his cruelty, not only without interruption but with manifestations of actual delight.

Wonderful to tell, *mirabile dictu*, as some of our classical contemporaries would say, the subject of this dreadful punishment, "lifeless hulk" of a *ship* as he was, then "took the stand"! He spoke, according to "Buckskin," 18 lines; and the principal points of his speech were, the saying of Cain, "Lord, my punishment is greater than I can bear", and a plea of the "statue! of limitations". [What sort of a plea, or what manner of *"statue"* that may be, are questions which may engage the leisure moments of some newly-fledged disciple of the law, and the investigations of some recently initiated apprentice to the stone-cutter's trade. They may find themselves in "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties". We wish them "a safe deliverance".]

Notwithstanding this modest behaviour of the "phantom ship," Mr. Scales again rose, and "drove him to the wall," through which, as is the fashion of ghosts, he must have vanished, for Mr. Scales caught him again, and "hemmed him in"; then "held him up to the public gaze for a few moments" so that all might have an opportunity of seeing a ghost; and finally "laid him on the counter as spurious and unworthy coin." And on the counter, (whether in his capacity of man, fort, ship, or coin, is not explained,) poor Col. Puryear is to continue lying until August next, when "the people will nail him" to it, "to remain forever."

What an awful country to live in this Yadkin must be! One of the Editors of this paper has been for the last three weeks trying his best to get off to the Western region of the State, but sickness and pressing business have prevented. Who knows but that these obstacles have been providential? As opposed to Democracy his fate might have been similar to that of the wretched Puryear.

P. S. A warm friend of "Puryear" thinks there must be some mistake in the Standard's information. He says that he has seen a great deal of Puryear very lately—since the Standard's article was written—and found his *spirits* unusually good.

QUEER PEOPLE.—The Editor of the Wilmington Journal says that during his recent trip through the middle-western counties he did not see "a Robert J. Walker Democrat." As Mr. Robert J. Walker has no patronage, present or prospective, in his gift, we are not surprised to hear that such is the fact. But how many *Buchanan* Democrats did the Journal fall in with? And what is the actual difference between a Buchanan and a Walker Democrat? Mr. Walker is the creature of Buchanan. His official existence began with Mr Buchanan, and continues only during Mr. Buchanan's pleasure. He is simply doing the will, executing the orders, of Mr. Buchanan; and the manner of their execution has met with the publicly declared approval of Mr. Buchanan's administration, through his accredited organ. The Democrat, therefore, who sustains Buchanan, sustains Walker, and is, for all practical purposes, a thorough going "Robert J. Walker Democrat."

It does not strike us as very chivalrous in the "great Democratic party" to engage in hunting an already broken-down political hack, whilst the real offender, if offender there be, is a foeman worthy of their steel, and some thousands of miles nearer to them. "If offender there be," we say, because we have not the heart in this hot weather to read the prosy looking articles on "bleeding Kansas" which fill the columns of our cotemporaries. "Bleeding Kansas," or Kansas in any condition, is a most unmitigated humbug. And it is as impossible to read an article headed "Kansas Affairs," as it is to read "a leader" in the Washington Union. There is something in the *look* of the thing that gives one the blues.

The Wilmington Herald corrects an error in an article on Bank Taxes in our last. We spoke of a decision in the case of a stockholder in the Bank of Wilmington. We should have said "Commercial Bank of Wilmington." The inadvertent error does not at all affect the matter to which we alluded.

The Herald has "good legal authority for stating, that under the Charter the dividends of the Bank of Wilmington are not taxable, except under the Act of the last General Assembly; and therefore are to be listed on the 1st April next."

The Supreme Court decision was pronounced at June Term 1856—Jones's Equity, vol. 2, page 398.

A DULL BUSINESS.—Whilst the Congressional Canvass appears to be full of excitement in two or three of the Districts, it is dull enough here, where there is no opposition to the old member, the Hon. Warren Winslow. A letter from a friend in the upper part of Richmond county, July 18th, informs us that "Mr. Winslow addressed an assembly of *twenty-six* souls to-day at the Mineral Springs—13 Democrats and 13 Americans."

THE 5TH DISTRICT.—We learn from the Wilmington Herald of yesterday, that Maurice Q. Waddell, Esq., has withdrawn from the canvass for Congress, leaving the field clear to Messrs. Gilmer, American, and Williams, Democrat.

CROPS IN MISSISSIPPI.—A letter from a subscriber at Rienzi, Mississippi, says,—

"Wheat crops are fine, and it makes splendid flour; double the quantity sown than there ever had been; oats very fine; corn very promising; the late cotton very inferior—many have not more than half a stand. The last cold week, from 28th June to 5th July, did great injury to it, and a great deal was killed by lice. The thermometer ranged from 52 to 56 at 6 A. M., for six days. It is now warm, cotton growing finely, but no blooms; full twenty-five days later than last year, when we had blooms on 17th June. With a favorable Fall I look for an average crop, though we cannot make it in North Mississippi. Most farmers planted more, and I less, and more corn. I lost last year $600 by planting 20 acres too many in cotton and not enough in corn. This year I have reversed the order and planted 15 acres too many in corn."

A BAD PROSPECT.—The Albany Journal says that it is a fact that "boys under 20 constitute a majority of all ordinarily engaged in broils and riots." If such be the boys, what will be the men? Not better, it is to be feared. "As the twig is bent, the tree's inclined." There may be here and there a good man from a bad boy; but the rule will more generally be, a bad boy and a worse man.

Anson Items.—Messrs. Albert G. Ashcraft, W. O. Bennett and J. H. Sanders, are candidates for the Clerkship of the Superior Court, and Messrs Robt. T. Hall and Patrick J. Coppedge for the Clerkship of the County Court.

The crops in this County are very backward, the "stands" of both Coton and Corn being very bad. We hope that the late season will improve them.—*Cheraw Herald.*

Barn Burnt.—We learn that a large barn on the plantation of Paul C. Cameron, Esq., in this county, was struck by lightning on Thursday night the 16th inst., and set on fire, and so rapidly was it consumed that five negroes who were in it barely escaped. About 400 bushels of wheat were destroyed.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

Crops.—The corn crops in Chesterfield are very good indeed, but cotton will hardly make a half crop, judging from present appearances. Grain is all gathered and has proved a fine harvest, especially wheat.

From a private letter from Clio, Marlborough District, we extract the following sentence, "I have the finest corn I ever had, but my cotton is very backward indeed." We suppose that this sentence will serve as an index of the whole District, at least this is the general impression.
Cheraw Herald.

Died of Consumption.—A young gentleman, by the name of Wm. F. Jones, of New Hanover county, North Carolina, died, Saturday morning, at the Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va. He had been suffering with the fatal disease for a long time, and was completely exhausted when he arrived there.

The body will be taken home by his friend, Mr. Larkin.—*Petersburg Express.*

NEW YORK, July 18.

Troubles in New York.—There has been great excitement to day along the shore, owing to a threatened riot among the sailors growing out of the "no advance movements." An attempt was made by the sailor-landlords to prevent the crew of the E. P. Stringer from going on board that ship. The mate was badly beaten, and the aid of the police was invoked.

Trouble is threatened also in the street commissioners' office. Judge Davies has vacated the writ *certiorari*, and the governor's appointee Conover, is in possession. A large force of police have been detailed to guard the premises.

The Cotton Crop.—The decrease in the receipts of Cotton at all the ports at this time, as compared with last year, amounts, according to our despatch, to 574,000 bales. This brings the crop already below three millions, the crop of 1855-56, according to the New York Commercial and Shipping List, being 3,527,845 bales. The receipts are now very light, and the new crop being unusually backward, this deficiency is not likely to undergo any very material change.
Savannah Republican.

MARRIED,

At the Fayetteville Female High School, on Monday last, by Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Prof. JAMES H. COLTON to Miss EMILIE, daughter of the late John S. Guthrie of Chatham Co., N. C.

In this vicinity, on Tuesday last, the 21st inst., by the Rev. A. Gilchrist, RICHARD STREET, Esq., of Moore Co., and Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of the late John M. Dobbin.

In Robeson county, on the 27th June, by Thomas Britt, Esq., Mr. CHARLES PREVATT to Miss TEMPERANCE IVEY, daughter of Mr. Elias Ivey.

Also, on the 5th inst., by Thomas Britt, Esq., Mr. J. T. BULLARD to Miss M. C. BARNES, only daughter of Mr. Hardy Barnes.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on the 20th inst., LILLY ROSIER, infant daughter of Wesley Whitaker, Jr.

In Halifax Co., on the 4th inst., in the 75th year of his age, Col. THOS. OUSBY, a most respectable and useful citizen. Also, on the 23d June, Capt. WM. BRINKLEY, aged 72 years.

In Bladen County, on the 5th of July, Mrs. SARAH MELVIN, wife of Duncan Melvin, aged over 70 years.

Also, on the 13th inst. Mrs. DEMARIS SUTTON, wife of Tolliver Sutton, aged 64 years, 10 months and 3 days.

At Allen's Springs, Illinois, on the 24th ult., Mrs. HARRIET J. ALLEN, wife of Geo. M. Allen, Esq., and daughter of the late Peter Casso, of Raleigh, N. C., aged 60 years. Of refined and cultivated taste and mind, gentle and good in disposition, ever ready to sympathize with and relieve the distressed, she was loved by all who knew her.—*Worrenton News.*

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The examination of the pupils of this Institute commenced on the 15th and closed on the 16th. The classes generally acquitted themselves with much credit to their teachers. The examination was as thorough as it could possibly be made.

The opinion has been entertained by many that female high schools deal mostly in "flowers and music," but if they will attend the examinations of this school, they will find that the substantial part of education is closely applied.

The graduating class showed a proficiency that is rarely attained, and never met with only in those schools where the faculty is selected with a view to produce a perfect scholarship. The following young ladies received diplomas: Kate H Jerman, Margaret Ray, Kate W. Micks, Ann M. Kirby, Romelia Ferrel.

The following received the Gold Medals which are won only by the highest grade of scholarship: Mary E. Beaman, Roena M. Lee, Kate H. Jerman.

The address of Mr. A. A. McKay was received with the highest degree of satisfaction. His remarks were well timed and to the point. The alternate breathless silence and thundering applause, told that the speaker had taken the attention, and won the feelings of the immense audience before him. At the close of the address a general burst of "Well done," "Well said," and like exclamations, seemed to rise spontaneously from the lips of all present. A smile of joyous approbation rested on the countenances of all present.

The occasion has kept our village streets thronged with carriages, and hundreds of faces not familiar in our every-day walks were met. The countenances of all appeared to be lit up with joy, prompted with a feeling sense of the fact that such a collection of beauty and intelligence is but seldom met with in the dull rounds of life's monotonous panorama.—*Clinton Independent.*

From the Western Democrat.

COMMENCEMENT AT DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

The public exercises of Commencement were opened on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, when the anniversary of the Philanthropic Literary Society was held. The valedictory was delivered by Mr. D. J. DeVane, and was followed by the Response by Mr. M. H. McBryde, from Richmond county. The performances of both these young gentlemen were highly creditable to themselves and to the Society they represented. The valedictory particularly, was remarkable for the practical address with which it was handled, for its perspicuity, its appropriateness, and the manliness with which it was delivered. After a short recess of half an hour, both the Literary Societies marched in procession to the Chapel, to hear the Address of their orator, M. B. Smith, Esq., of Wilmington. His theme was a noble one: "The successful Scholar." He pointed out the difficulties which lie in his path, their causes, and the means for removing them, and discoursed eloquently on the elements which make up the true and successful student. The oration was marked with simplicity of style, judgment and good taste, and exhibited a degree of research which convinced us that the speaker was, by the force of example, commending his subject to the earnest study of every aspirant of literary and professional success. For more than one hour he secured the close attention of a large and appreciating audience.

In the afternoon of the same day the Eumenean Society held its anniversary meeting. Mr. Banks, of the graduating class, delivered an appropriate and touching valedictory, elegant in style, and replete with noble sentiments. The Response by Mr. Townsend, of Marion District, S. C., was also a happy effort, worthy of the speaker and the occasion. On the evening of the same day, the representatives from the Literary Societies delivered their orations before a large audience. The performances of these young gentlemen were doubtless creditable to the Societies they represented. Thursday was commencement day; at the hour, 10½ o'clock, a large procession, consisting of the students of College, Alumni, Faculty, Trustees, &c., formed in the shady grove at the north end of the Campus, and headed by the Marshal and an excellent band of music, marched to the College Chapel. The exercises of the day commenced with the inauguration of Prof. W. C. Kerr, lately elected by the Board to fill the chair of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology. The prayer was offered by the venerable Dr. Leland, Prof. of Theology in the Seminary at Columbia; a more touching and impressive address at the throne of grace we have seldom heard. The Latin Salutatory was then delivered by Mr. H. Howard Banks, of El Dorado, Ark. So far as we could perceive it was a fair specimen of elegant classical composition, and was delivered with correct emphasis in a graceful and easy style. The next speech in order was the Philosophical Oration, by Mr Jas. H. Emerson, of Selma, Ala. His philosophy was confined to the stars, but he led his hearers through infinite space with a considerable degree of interest and animation. We were pleased with the oration, and set it down as one that made an impression. The next speech was delivered by Mr. Thos. J. Bailey, of Iredell county. His subject, "Extension of Territory," was handled in a dignified and orthodox manner. The next oration, on "Modern Isms," by Mr. Banks, was a treat. We were sorry when he was done. His speech was well conceived, quite racy and humorous, and the applause with which he was frequently greeted, testified that he was the favorite orator of the day.

The conferring of degrees was next in order. Four young gentlemen received their first degree. The Senatus Academicus also conferred the degree, in order, of A. M., upon the Rev. J. S. Harris, of York District, S. C. The President then delivered a brief Baccalaureate address to the class. The Valedictory Addresses were then delivered by Mr. Duncan J. DeVane, of New Hanover county, N. C. They were chaste and beautiful, and the orator, we believe, received the undivided attention of the whole assemblage. His elocution was good, and his whole bearing manly and dignified. The exercises were then closed with prayer by the President, Dr. Lacy, and the audience dispersed to reflect with pleasure on the delightful repast with which they had been entertained.

The Society of Alumni met on Thursday morning and resolved to reorganize. Resolutions were adopted to that effect, and a new Constitution will be presented for adoption by the Society at the next annual meeting. We trust that the Society will now flourish, and that every Alumnus of Davidson College will come forward to the support of an association which contributes to the reputation and prosperity of his Alma Water. T

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

A SOUTHERN MAN WITH NORTHERN FEELINGS.—A man named Hinton R. Helper, said to be of Rowan county, N. C., has published a book abusing the South and its institutions, and instituting comparisons with the North as to its condition and prosperity, to the disadvantage of the South. There is an old proverb which says, "It is an ill bird that fouls its own nest," and this proverb might be a sufficient reply to all Mr. Helper's abuse. But those who have seen the book, or extracts from it, have very effectually refuted its statements in point of fact. The Charleston Courier does this in part as follows. The Courier says,—

"There are several points which we may notice as we have opportunity, but for the present we will confine ourselves to that part of the argument which goes to diminish the importance of our staple products. It has been refuted over and again, but now very coolly appears again, as if for the first time, and with the same old recklessness of facts and truth. As the *N. Y. Post* states it:—

Much as the South boasts of its enormous Cotton crop, Mr. Helper shows that the hay crop alone of the Northern States is worth considerably more than all the cotton, rice, hay and hemp produced in the fifteen slave States; more than four times the value of all the cotton produced in the country; also, that the single State of New York produces more than three times the quantity of hay that is produced in all the slave States together. Here is his table:

HAY CROP OF THE FREE STATES IN 1856.

12,690,982 tons at $11.20 (average)	$142,138,998

STAPLE PRODUCTS OF THE SLAVE STATES.

Cotton, 2,445,779 bales, at $32	$78,264,928
Tobacco, 185,028,906 lbls. at $10	18,502,390
Rice (rough), 215,313,497 bags at $4	8,612,589
Hay, 1,137,581 tales at 11.20	12,743,180
Hemp, 34,673 bales at $112	3,883,376
Cane Sugar, 2,571,230 bales at $7	16,599,310
	$138,605,319
Balance in favor of free States	$3,533,275

We have not the slightest suspicion of the source from whence Mr. Helper drew his statisties, unless from that sublimest faculty of the human mind, the faculty of imagination. We are only left to wonder why, while he was about it, he did not make the balance in favor of free labor greater than it appears. It was hardly worth while to publish so large a misrepresentation for so little profit. As for his figures, the most ordinary intelligence would suffice to detect the falsity of their statements. Southern staples do not sell at the prices above quoted, as whoever has had any use for them very well knows. We shall take the liberty of helping Mr. Helper to a little better information both in the matter of statistics and the conclusions that should be drawn from them.

As far as the production of hay in the Southern States is concerned, it might as well be thrown in our teeth that we do not produce ice, or manufacture wooden nutmegs. We grow all the hay we have any use for—enough to support our stock through our few weeks of cold weather when the grass does not grow greenly. It is more profitable to employ our labor in the production of cotton and rice, and sugar, and tobacco, and so we do it. In fact, hay is considered of so little importance that it is to a very great extent never returned in the Census Reports; and this accounts for it that New York seems to produce more of this crop than all the Southern States together—a conclusion that is as far as possible from what is really the fact.

If Mr. Helper's statisties were correct, there would be nothing so very alarming in any legitimate argument that could be drawn from it. The number of acres devoted to the cultivation of hay in 1850 was 11,000,000, while the number of acres of cotton was less than half as many, or 5,000,000. Moreover—and we particularly beg the attention of the apostles of Northern industry to this point—the crop of hay is eaten up upon the very ground where it is produced. It is to be taken into consideration only as included in the value of the stock. The North has no right to say its domestic animals are worth a certain sum, that the sustenance necessary to their production is worth a certain other sum, and then make each a separate item in its sum total of absolute wealth. There is not a single pound of hay exported to foreign ports, but, with the exception of a few bales which are consumed in Southern cities, it is eaten up in the very section where it is produced. The value of the Indian corn of 1850 was estimated in round numbers at $296,000,000, or more than three times the value of the hay; the wheat at $100,000,000, or $4,000,000 more than the hay; the live stock at $195,000,000, or about twice the value of the hay; while even the potato crop amounted to the half of the sum which Mr. Helper makes such a fuss about. Yet these are entitled to little consideration in a comparison between the products of North and South, for the reason that their production is not peculiar to either section. It is only by an examination and presentation of the exclusive products that any fair comparison can be made between Northern and Southern industry.

But Mr. Helper's statistics are *not* correct. In the Census Reports, which are probably as reliable as any source to which there is access, and which certainly do not err in favor of our section, the value of the crop of hay is estimated at $96,870,494, instead of $142,138,998, as according to Mr. Helper; the cotton crop at the low figure of $98,603,720—nearly $2,000,000 greater than the crop of hay—instead of $78,264,928; the hemp at $5,247,430 instead of $3,884,376. And we once more request our Northern friends to bear in mind that this cotton and tobacco and rice and sugar and hemp are exclusively Southern productions. We raise our bread and meat and potatoes, and have this other "stuff" to carry to market. It is not for home consumption, but for export; and would be so many dollars in our pocket, but for that they who revile our institutions and ridicule the products of our industry, contrive to put the greater part of them into their own. However, as it is all for the wealth and glory of the country, and as we somehow manage—though such as Mr. Helper think we ought to be very poor—to make a very comfortable living, we don't know as we should make any very loud complaint about it. If our Northern friends cannot support themselves it is but the evidence of our friendship and good will, that we allow them to eke out a subsistence from the profits of Southern labor. Only it does seem rather hard that we should meet with persecution and revilings at the hands of a people from whom we should have the right to expect something like gratitude and affection.

Keep your own Door Clean.—"John," said a clergyman to one of his flock, "you should become a teetotaler—you have been drinking again to-day." "Do you never take a wee drap yourself, sir?" inquired John. "Ah, but John, you must look to your circumstances and mine." "Verra true," quoth John, "but, sir, can you tell me how the streets of Jerusalem were keepit sae clean?" "No, John, I cannot tell you that." "Well, sir, it was just because every one keepit his own door clean!" replied John, with an air of triumph.

The Cotton Crop.—Now that the public have ceased to be anxious as to the general result of the *wheat* harvest, the coming cotton crop is engrossing an unusual share of attention. The lateness of the spring and the repeated injury done to the plants by frosts and wet weather, have excited fears that much less than an average crop will be gathered. The result, however, will depend very much upon the lateness of the autumn, which, should it be protracted, will greatly increase the number of bales. It is impossible to base a calculation upon accounts of the condition of the growing plant received from particular localities; for, in the wide area of the cotton-growing district, some sections give promise of large returns, while in others, apparently, the yield will be very light. The *Natchitoches Chronicle* makes the following estimate of the supply of cotton from the growing crop for the current year:—

"Taking the average of the last five crops as the basis of our calculation, without regard to the late spring frost of the present season, the result will be as follows:

1852. Crop in bales	3,262,900
1853. " "	2,930,000
1854. " "	2,847,300
1855. " "	3,527,800
1856. " " estimated	2,950,000
Average of above	3,123,800
Add five per cent. for increase in cultivation.	156,200
	3,279,800

But if the fall frost should take place at the average date, 26th October, the growing season will be only six months and three days, one month short of the average, and we can only expect a proportionally short crop.

1857. Average crop in bales	3,279,800
Deduct 14 per cent. for one month short of average growing season	459,000
	2,820,800

Leaving for the actual crop, only

From the above I conclude that even if the fall frost should be protracted to the 19th November, the latest period for the last thirty-two years, the growing crop cannot exceed three million two hundred and seventy-five thousand bales, which would be much short of the commercial wants of the world, and if the fall frost comes at the average period of the 26th October, or, as often occurs, before that time, the crop will not exceed two million eight hundred and thirty thousand."

The Montgomery (Ala.) Messenger has similar tables, estimating the product at 3,491,684 bales. The opening of new cotton lands in Texas and Arkansas, it thinks, will add a large per centum to the quantity.

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.

Where will coming generations get their supplies of timber? How they will lament the bleak and naked hills, and cry out against us for denuding them of their chief beauty, and leaving behind us few or no traces of our forest scenery, except in the painted landscapes in our parlors! If our forests are so valuable now for timber and fuel, will they not be still more so in the next generation? Then why strip them off so remorselessly? Rather let them be husbanded. Let them be thinned out, but not utterly demolished. A careful calculation shows that sixty thousand acres of pine wood are cut every year in the State of New York, and that at this rate, in the year 1875, these trees will have disappeared from this part of the country. It is said, also that "the produce of tilled lands carried to tide water by the Erie Canal, in one year amounted to $8,170,000 worth property; that of farm stock for the same year is given at $3,230,000, that of the forests, in lumber, staves, &c., at $4,770,000. Thus the forest yielded more than the stock, and more than half as much as the farm lands." Shall we, then, utterly and forever exhaust this source of comfort and wealth? Let us beware, lest we kill the goose which lays such golden eggs!

Forest trees should be preserved, also, for their beneficial influence upon the climate. It is universally conceded that the winters of the northern States are colder now than they were thirty and forty years ago and that the weather generally is more windy, fluctuating and disagreeable. We have greater extremes of heat and cold, and severer drouths. Peaches once grew in abundance throughout central New York; now, it is almost impossible to raise them. The wheat and some other crops are more uncertain. These things are ascribable, not so much to any deterioration of the soil, as to the destruction of our forests. Formerly, our farms had belts of wood land, which broke the force of the winter and spring winds; our hill tops were covered with battallions of trees which defended the slopes and vales. The snow was not blown off from the tender grain crops in winter nor were the fields laid bare to the blighting winds of early spring.

One of the greatest drawbacks to farm life on the western prairies is the absence of forest trees. Wood for lumber and fuel is scarce, and houses and lands are exposed to the rake of merciless winds in winter and spring. Almost every mail brings accounts of extreme suffering at the West, on the open prairies. To make those lands a paradise for the farmer, they need nothing so much as the kindly shelter of wood lands.

In conclusion, we earnstly plead with the farmer for a more considerate use of his woods. Remove old trees, but touch the young with a sparing hand. Clear up your valleys, but do not strip bare the hill-tops. Leave groups and single trees here and there in your pastures, both for the comfort of your flocks and herds and for the beauty of the landscape. Plant belts along the north and west lines of your grain fields and of your houses. For purposes of shelter evergreens are best; but mingle with these such rapid-growing trees as the larch, scarlet-flowered maple, Dutch elm, bass wood and yellow locust. The time is coming when they who exert themselves to save the remnant of our noble wood-lands, and who plant trees for the benefit of posterity will be considered wise men and public benefactors.

American Agriculturist, February.

HARD TIMES.

"Hard Times" is now on every lip,
And breathed from every tongue;
The Banks are cursed by one and all,
The aged and the young.
The merchant has to close his doors,
And throw his ledger by;
Such times he vows were never seen
By any mortal eye.

The shopmen quite the counter's side
For customers are so few,
The times are now so very "tight,"
It makes them all look "blue;"
The citizen in vain essays
To make more than his bread;
A pound of which he now declares
Won't weigh a pound of bread!

There's not a day but some one fails,
Some house that goes to smash;
And names that once-stood high on 'Change,
Are out for want of cash.
Those whom we tho't were *millionaires*,
And rich in shares and stocks,
Their "*million heirs*," now disappoint,
Fail, and leave no "Rocks."

"Hard times! hard times! Was ever seen
Such times as hard as these?"
This is the cry from morn till night,
In which each one agrees:
A remedy I think I've found,
Say, how do you think 'twill do?
"Pull off your coat, roll up your sleeves,
And work these hard times through!"

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE IN THE POLICE COURT.

A Lady Arrested for Obstructing the Sidewalks.—One of the most extraordinary cases ever brought before a legal tribunal was witnessed in the Police Court on Saturday. An officer complained of a young and remarkably handsome lady for obstructing the sidewalks of Washington street by too great a display of crinoline. As it is understood that the lady is highly connected, we will call her Mary Smith and not expose her true name.

Before the complaint was read, Judge Russell inquired as to the whereabouts of the prisoner. The officer replied that the lady was waiting in the entry; that himself and two others had endeavored to squeeze her through the door-ways, but they were too narrow, and he wished the Judge's advice in the premises.

The Judge said that it was an extraordinary case—the constitution guaranteed to every one an open trial, and he would not hold a session in the entry, even to please a lady. Under the circumstances, he recommended that Miss Smith be moved from the entry to the front door, and he thought that she must spread considerable not to be able to take her place in the prisoner's dock.

The experiment was tried and found to answer admirably—the door being some twenty feet wide, very little compressing was needed—and with a frown of indignation upon her pretty brow, Miss Smith found herself face to face with the Judge, and listened to the complaint which was read to her.

The officer testified that half a dozen times during the week he had been obliged to step from the sidewalk to enable the defendant to pass. Once he came very near being run over by a passing carriage, and he inquired of the Judge whether the city government would have allowed a pension to his widow in case he had been killed.

The Judge said he should reserve his opinion until sometime next week on that point.

The Court inquired if he had any further testimony to offer.

The officer said that he had. He had requested the prisoner two or three times not to stop on the sidewalk as people were unable to pass without going into the street, which at times was inconvenient to ladies wearing paper-soled shoes, owing to the outrageous manner in which the thoroughfares were watered.

The Court, in summing up, said that the evil was one of great magnitude, and should be checked by vigorous measures. There was no statute under which too great a display of crinoline came, but he should take the responsibility of inflicting a fine of $5 and costs, and he hoped that it would be a warning.

The fine was promptly paid and Miss Smith was discharged.—*Boston Journal.*

A Thrilling Incident.—Returning from a visit to New Orleans we were fortunate enough to secure passage in a line steamer, with but few passengers. Among the ladies, one especially interested us. She was a widow of a wealthy planter, and was returning with only one child to her father's house. Her devotion to the child was very touching, and the eyes of her old black nurse would fill with tears as she besought her mistress "not to love that boy too much, or the Lord would take him away from her."

We passed through the canal of Louisville, and stopped for a few moments at the wharf, when the nurse, wishing to see the city, walked out on the guard, at the back of the boat, where, by a sudden effort, the child sprang from her arms into the terrible current that sweeps toward the falls and disappeared immediately. The confusion which ensued attracted the attention of a gentleman who was sitting in the fore part of the boat quietly reading. Rising, hastily he asked for some article the child had worn. The nurse handed him a tiny apron she had torn off in her efforts to retain the babe in her arms. Turning to a splendid Newfoundland dog that was eagerly watching his countenance, he pointed first to the apron, and then to the spot where the child had gone under.

In an instant the noble dog leaped into the rushing water, and also disappeared. By this time the excitement was intense, and some persons on shore, supposing that the dog was lost as well as the child, they procured a boat and started off to search for the body. Just at this moment the dog was seen far away with something in his mouth. Bravely he struggled with the waves, but it was evident his strength was failing fast, and more than one breast gave a sigh of relief as the boat reached him, and it was announced that he had the child, and that it was still alive. They were brought on board—the dog and the child.

Giving a single glance to satisfy herself that the child was really living, the young mother rushed forward, and sinking beside the dog threw her arm around his neck, and burst into tears. Not many could view the sight unmoved, and, as she caressed and kissed his shaggy head, she looked up to his owner and said:

"Oh, sir, I must have this dog! I am rich, take all I have—everything—but give me my child's preserver."

The gentleman smiled, and patting his dog's head said, "I am very glad, madam, he has been of service to you, but nothing in the world could induce me to part with him."

The dog looked as though he perfectly understood what they were talking about, and giving his sides a shake, laid himself down at his master's feet with an expression in his large eyes that said plainer than words, "No, nothing shall part us!"

A Case of Conscience.—'Friend Broadbrim,' said Zephaniah Straightlace to his master, a rich Quaker of the City of Brotherly Love, 'thou can'st not eat of that leg of mutton at thy noontide table to-day.'

'Wherefore not?' asked the good Quaker.

'Because the dog that appertaineth to that son of Belial, whom the world calleth Lawyer Foxcraft, hath come into thy pantry and stolen it—yea, and he hath eaten it up.

Beware, friend Zephaniah, of bearing false witness against thy neighbor. Art thou sure it was friend Foxcraft's domestic animal?'

'Yea, verily, I saw it with my eyes and it was Lawyer Foxcraft's dog, even Pinch 'em.'

'Upon what evil times have we fallen,' sighed the harmless secretary as he wended his way to the office of his neighbor.

'I am all attention,' replied the scribe, laying down his pen.

'Supposing, friend Foxcraft that my dog has gone into thy neighbor's pantry, and stolen therefrom a leg of mutton, and I saw him, and could call him by name, what ought I to do?'

'Pay for the mutton; nothing can be clearer.'

'Know thou, friend Foxcraft, thy dog, even the beast men denominate Pinch'em, hath stolen from my pantry a leg of mutton, of the just value of four shillings and sixpence which I paid for it in market this morning.'

'O, well, then; it is my opinion that I must pay it;' and having done so, the worthy friend turned to depart.

'Tarry yet a little, friend Broadbrim,' cried the lawyer. 'Of a verity I have yet further to say unto thee. Thou owest me nine shillings—for advice.'

'Then verily I must pay thee, and it is my opinion that I have touched pitch and been defiled.'

More than Two Hundred Million Dollars for Education.—At the last monthly meeting of the Connecticut Historical Society, Hon. Henry Bernard, the President, presented an interesting paper relating to the amount of donations, bequests, &c., made for educational, literary, and scientific purposes in the United States. The whole amount of land appropriated by the General Government for educational purposes to the 1st of January, 1854, was stated to be 52,070,221 acres; which, at the minimum price of such lands when first brought into market, represented the magnificent sum of $66,000,000, but which, at this time, could not be worth less than $200,000,000. The amount of donations and subscriptions by individuals far exceeds all that had been given by State Legislatures. Mr. Bernard read from a table exhibiting the donations and bequests made by citizens of Boston within the last half century, amounting to upwards of $4,000,000.

Brougham on the Press.—In the course of a discussion in the British House of Lords, on an article in the London Examiner, alleged to be a libel on Lord Plunkett, Bishop of Tuam, Lord Brougham remarked that with regard to the article which had been read, it was, no doubt, strictly speaking, a breach of the privileges of their Lordship's House; but of what use would it be to contend with the press in such cases as these? He remembered on one occasion his friend, Mr Mariott, was represented in a newspaper as having said at a public meeting in the city that he would not go in procession to that "d——d old church," meaning some particular church in the city of London. He felt much annoyed at the circumstance, and wrote a letter to the editor, in which he stated that his actual words were that he would not go to that "damp old church." [A laugh.] The next day there appeared in the newspaper a statement to this effect: "We have given a place in our columns to the contradiction which Mr. Mariott has made; but, at the same time, we think it right to say that we have referred the matter to our reporter, who is certain that he used the words 'd——d old church,' and to add that we have the most perfect confidence in the accuracy of our reporter." [Great laughter.] The gentleman complained to him of that treatment, and he (Lord Brougham) recommended him in future not to be too hasty in contradicting any statement that might appear in a newspaper. [Hear, hear.]

The "Journal of Commerce" discusses the character of our American Institutions, in order to say, illustrating the fact in the life of Governor Marcy, that industry is better than cash. We quote it:

"The noblest capital is intellect, and when connected with industrious habits and good moral principles, it leads to the best sort of wealth. It was said of the boy Daniel Webster, that when he was informed by his father that he intended to send him to College, he leaned his head on that paternal bosom, and wept. There was a prophetic meaning in those tears. They were tears of gratitude and joy, for now the youth saw how he could lay the foundation on which hereafter might be erected a pyramid worthy of an immortal inscription.

We are informed that Marcy's father gave his son thirteen dollars as an outfit—that of this sum ten dollars proved counterfeit—and then he was thrown upon his own resources. He worked and he kept school. So did Webster. So did John Adams, Samuel L. Southard, Sylvester Larned, and a great many other American youth. The very process of imparting knowledge, possessed to them a dignity which elevated the mind, and rewarded its toil."

Instead of being ashamed of one's business, one should be proud of it. "Never despise your bread and butter," says an old adage; and the words should be adopted as a text by every young man beginning life. The first duty of an adult citizen is to be independent of others, and this nobody can become who does not earn sufficient for a livelihood. Whatever work is honest is also honorable. Society demands different sorts of handcraft and other avocations, just as a machine requires levers, beams, fulcrums, wheels, &c.; and hence a blacksmith or plowman is just as necessary to the common weal as a lawyer or doctor, and therefore need be none the more ashamed of his calling. To be idle, indeed, even if one is rich, is to play the part of a useless appendage to the State, and is conductive neither to the physical, intellectual, nor moral health. Of all the shams of modern society, one of the greatest is the worship of wealthy and titled drones, who have outlived their real mission, like the nobles of England have. But there is a sham still mightier. It is the sham of despising a man for his business, especially in a republic such as ours, for, in point of fact, a citizen is honorable only in proportion to the assiduity with which he follows some honest pursuit.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The prominence now given by portions of the public press, especially in cities, to the details of murder trials and other heinous offences, we regard as one of the prolific sources of the terrible crimes and atrocities so alarmingly frequent all over the country. They form much of the reading and the study of minds that gloat over the Jack Sheppard school of literature and news, and, by familiarity with crime, come to regard it with complaisance, and in the hour of temptation often embrace it. The cheap dailies of the Eastern cities are little better than Police Gazettes, and we regret to see a disposition on the part of any portion of the Western press to "follow copy." The tendency of all such reading is to defile, debase, and degrade.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The cost of coal, as fuel for locomotives on the Boston railroad, is about one half that of wood. All the freight trains on the Providence and Worcester railroad are now run with coal, as are also all the passenger engines, except one, and that is to be altered for coal as soon as it can be spared from the road long enough to have the alteration made.

The value of brains is rarely overestimated by those who do not possess them. At the recent commencement of Antioch College, the President, Horace Mann, stated that he had received a letter from a young man in Indiana, who had been invited to deliver a Fourth of July oration, asking him to write his speech for him, closing his application by offering two dollars for the production.

Diarrhœa.—The following recipe for the diarrhœa was lately communicated by a correspondent of the Augusta Dispatch: "Take a handful of strawberry leaves and pour on them half a pint of boiling water; let it remain one hour and drink the tea. If you cannot get the boiling water, chew and swallow the juice. This is a most valuable and efficient remedy. It rarely fails to give immediate relief and performs a permanent cure."

Refuses.—The Rev. Whitefoord Smith, one of the most eloquent Methodist ministers in South Carolina, refuses to accept the Professorship tendered him by the trustees of the South Carolina College.

Heavy Life Insurance.—The Earl of Mornington, who lately died in England, had his life insured for nearly a quarter of a million of pounds sterling.

NORMAL COLLEGE—COMMENCEMENT.

The annual Commencement of Normal College took place last week before a large and gratified auditory.

The patronage of the College is rapidly increasing. In this, the fifth year of its existence, 190 students have been in attendance, from eight States of the Union, placing the college in the front rank of similar institutions at the South, in point of numbers.

On Monday evening members of the Freshman class declaimed.

On Tuesday evening, we had declamations by members of the Sophomore class.

On Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., the annual sermon was preached by Rev. C. P. Jones, of the N. C. Conference. It is pronounced by his friends to have been his best sermon, and equal to any ever before heard at Normal.

At 3 o'clock P. M., W. G. Simms, L. L. D., of South Carolina, delivered the literary address. His subject was, 'The Professions,' which he treated in a manner worthy of the occasion and of his own high reputation as a writer and a Belle Lettre scholar.

We learn that the sermon and the address are to be published.

In the evening orations were delivered by members of the Junior Class, which both in manner and matter were of a high order of excellence.

The exercises of Wednesday were closed by an address to the Junior Class, from Rev. D. B. Nicholson. This address was very forcible, sensible, and pointed.

Commencement exercises were conducted on Thursday, according to the following programme:

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT—JULY 16, 1857.

Vocal Music.

1. Jesus shall reign where'er the sun,
   Does his successive journeys run, &c.
2. *Prayer*,—By Rev. R. T. Heflin.
3. *Latin Oration*,—By G. L. Hearn, Holly Springs, Miss.
4. *Oration, Collegiate Advantages*,—By Asbury P. Leach, Salisbury, N. C.
5. *Oration, Demonstrations of the Age*,—By F. C. Frazier, Normal College,
6. *French Oration, Voltaire*,—By R. S. Skeen, Randolph Co., N. C.
7. *Oration, What Lack We Yet?*—By R. D. Best, Darlington, S. C.
8. *Oration. The Immediate Future*,—By J. S. Midyett, Hyde Co., N. C.
9. *Greek Oration, Athenian Passion*,—By S. J. Andrews, Liberty Co., Ga.
10. *Oration, The American Literary Spirit*,—By L. R. Wright, Darlington, S. C.
11. *Oration, "Know thyself a Man, and be a God,"*—By Wm. W. Flood, Henry Co., Va
12. Annual Report, *By the President.*
13. *Degrees and Medals Conferred.*
14. Valedictory Addresses of the Faculty and Senior Class.
15. *Benediction*, By Rev. D. B. Nicholson.

All the orations were good in matter, and some of them were excellent, evincing fine intellect and careful culture.

The annual report by the President was brief, but plain and highly satisfactory.

All the expenses of the College had been met; and except the loan from the State, it is out of debt. The year has been peaceful and prosperous, in every respect.

Upon the whole, this Commencement was in a high degree satisfactory; and elicited from the friends of sanctified learning and of Normal College the prayer, "Esto perpetua."

Raleigh Christian Advocate.

Recently we had a conversation with a friend, an intelligent and experienced gentleman, a native of North Carolina, who spent 30 years of his life in a western State, but who has returned to live in Mecklenburg county. He was giving a charming description of the productiveness of the western lands, and stating what he would do if he was a young man. We took the liberty of asking him how much better off he was when he returned than he was when he left. The old gentleman, after his fine description, did not seem to like the idea of having his argument "knocked on the head," but he acknowledged that *he was not one cent richer*, although we thought we could see that he had spent the most valuable part of his life in trying to get so "out West." We have no doubt that his description of the land is correct, but when we consider the inferior facilities for getting to market, the low prices, and the sickliness of the western country we cannot acknowledge that our farmers have much prospect of betttering their condition by removing.

We once took the "western fever" ourselves, and went on a trip of observation. We returned better satisfied with the Old North State than we ever were before—our emigrating notions vanished—and since then we always regret to see persons who are living comfortably, break up and move off.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina Rail Road, held at Salisbury week before last, the salary of the Secretary and Treasurer was increased from $1200 to $1500. We see it stated in some of our exchanges, that the President's salary was also increased from $2,500.00 to $4,000.00. This is a mistake. No increase was made to the President's salary.

Greensborough Patriot.

Complimentary.—We learn that at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad, held on the 16th inst., it was mentioned as an interesting fact, that the only lady who had taken stock in said road was a daughter of Lenoir county, Miss Sarah Mott, now of Newbern. Whereupon a motion was made that she should be presented with a free ticket for life, which was passed by a unanimous vote.

Newbern Union.

Old Relics.—Dr. E. O. Elliott of Catawba county, exhibited to us the other day, two Commissions held by Gen. George Graham of this county in the revolutionary war—one from the Governor of N. Carolina, the other from the Governor of South Carolina. (In those days North and South Carolinians stood side by side; may they continue to do so.) The documents showed the marks of time upon them—the N. C. commission had a small piece of beeswax attached to it by a string as the "great seal of the State."

A curious coincidence in the life of Gen. Graham is, that he was born on the 5th day of December, received his first commission as Ensign December, received his first commission as Ensign on the 5th of December, and was re-commissioned ten successive times on the 5th of December, the last time as Major General. He never received a pension.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

☞ We are authorised to announce DUNCAN G. McRAE as a Candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk for Cumberland County, at the election in August next.
June 10. 15-

☞ The friends of Robert Gilliam announce him as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County. Election in August next.
May 22. 10-

Blanks for sale at this Office.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 22.—The steamer Caledonian has arrived here with Liverpool dates to the 11th inst.

England.—The House of Lords have rejected the Jewish oath bill by a large majority.

The government asks for appropriations of [illegible] a million each on account of the China and Persian wars.

Notice has been given of a resolution to continue the present duty on tea and sugar for a few years from next April.

Spain.—Further slight disturbances have occurred in Spain.

Naples was tranquil at last accounts.

A slaver named Adam Gray, of New Orleans, had been captured at Sierra Leone.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 10.—Cotton—Sales of the week 67,000 bales, including 7,500 bales for export. The advices per steamer Canada caused an advance of fully 1-16. Market buoyant. Estimated sales for Friday 1,400 bales. Fair Orleans 8¾; Middling 7 1-8, fair Uplands 8; Middling 8. Stock of American cotton here 580,000 bales.

Manchester advices are favorable. Alpacas considerably advanced.

Produce—Rosin is dull. Rice is firm.

Money Market.—The market is slightly easier. Consols for money 92¼a92½; for account 92⅝. Bank rates are unchanged. Bullion has increased £138,000.

London Markets.—Iron—Welsh bars and rails closed firm, with an improved demand, at £7 5s for both.—Breadstuffs are dull. Sugar quiet at a decline of 1s.—Coffee is firm. Tea heavy.

American securities are unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, July 20th.

Kansas News.—Advices from Kansas state that the free soil Municipal ticket was elected at Lawrence on the 13th. On the 18th, Gov. Walker entered Lawrence with eight companies of troops under Col. Cooke.

The people of Lawrence are determined to pay no attention to him, and will not negotiate with him.

The Governor has warrants to arrest all who are elected city officers and many others, prominent citizens.

Telegraph to Cuba.—An international treaty between the United States and Spain allows telegraphic communication to be made between the United States and Cuba; and in furtherance of this plan to secure such a connection via Florida a general law was passed by that State and approved by the Governor, Dec. 27th, 1856, providing for the organization of a company to carry out the enterprise proposed.

The Cuban government has made the necessary concession and the ratification of the home government is only needed to warrant the commencement of the work, which will require but six months for its completion. We understand that the requisite funds are already provided.

The Magnetic Telegraph Company proposes to furnish an independent line for all through City business to this city. The consummation of this plan of this character would prove of incalculable benefit to commerce.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last report:

By NASH, C. J. In Roberts v. Watson, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Boykin v. Perry, from Wilson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Silverthorn v. Fowle, from Hyde; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Rowland v. O'Rorke, from Wake, affirming the judgment. Also, in Whitsett v. Brown, in equity from Caswell, directing an account. Also, in Patterson v. McMasters, in equity from Alamance, directing an account.

By PEARSON, J. In Winder v. Blake, from Wake; *venire de novo*. Also, in Yakefield v. Smithwick, from Martin, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Lockhart, v. Lockhart, in equity from Northampton, reversing the decree. Also, in Gaital order of the Court of Equity. Also, in Garner v. Pike, in equity from Randolph. Also, in McKimmon v. Rogers, in equity from Wake, decree for plaintiff. Also, in Graves v. Howard, in equity from Caswell.

By BATTLE, J. In Averitt v. Murrell, from Onslow, affirming the judgment. Also, in Rodgers v. Wilkins in equity from Edgecombe. Also, in Brown v. Pratt, in equity from Orange, dismissing the bill. Also, in Vass v. Freeman, in equity from Wake, bill dismissed. Also, in Lee v. Brown overruling the exception and confirming the report. Decree accordingly.

By NASH, C. J. In the State v. Whit, from Chowan, declaring that there is error. Also, in Pugh v. Neale, from Hyde, affirming the judgment. Also, in Mayo v. Gardner, from Edgecombe, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Bynum v. Rogers, from Chatham, affirming the judgment. Also, Doe ex dem Giles v. Palmer, from Orange, judgment reversed and judgment for plaintiff.

By PEARSON, J. In State, v. David, from Pitt, declaring that there is no error in the judgment of the Superior Court. Also, Doe ex dem Taylor v. Gooch, from Warren, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also in Joyce v. Bohannon, from Stokes, affirming the judgment. Also, in Cotton v. Davis from Chatham, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Wheeler, in Equity, v. Piper, from Wake, plea allowed but plaintiffs may file replication and go to a hearing on the question of its truth. Also, in McLean, in Equity, v. Hardin, from Alamance, dismissing the bill.

By BATTLE, J. In Dupree v. Dupree, from Edgecombe, judgment affirmed. Also, in Warbritton v. Savage, from Edgecombe, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in N. C. R. Road Company v. Leach from Johnston, judgment affirmed. Also, in Hamlin v. Hamlin, in Equity, from Randolph, decree for plaintiff. Also, in Beatty v. Cronly, from New Hanover, decretal order affirmed. Also, in Garrison, Ex'r v. Eborn, in equity, from Beaufort, child entitled to ⅓ and wife to ⅓.—*Ral. Standard.*

A Gossiping Club is said to have been formed down East, for the purpose of more effectually ascertaining the business of other people generally. It has already attained a large membership, and promises to become a flourishing institution. The following are some of its rules:

Any member of the society who shall be convicted of knowing more of his own business than of any other's shall be expelled from the society without a hearing.

No member shall sit down to his own table until he has ascertained to a certainty what his neighbors within three doors of each side of his house shall have to eat; whether they have paid for the same, and, if not, if they expect to.

Every member who shall see two or three persons engaged in conversation shall place himself between them until he has heard all they have to say, and report the same accordingly.

Every gentleman visiting a young lady more than twice shall circulate the news that they are going to be married, and said members are required to report all manner of things about the lady to the gentleman. This will break up matches, and afford much gossip.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 27, 1857.

THE MERCHANTS' TAX, ONCE MORE.—We find the following correspondence in the Washington (N. C.) Times. The importance of the subject not only justifies but demands its insertion. Any thing that will throw a ray of official light on so dark a subject, involving many thousands of dollars to merchants of this place as well as others over the State, is important. We propose to add to it a few remarks:—

WASHINGTON, N. C. July 5th, 1857.

Dear Sir: We have been asked by a number of Merchants in this place, to give our opinion, on the construction of the 24th Sect. of the Revised Act, ch. 34, of the acts of 1856. We feel a difficulty in doing so, because a literal interpretation would be so injurious, that we cannot believe the Legislature ever intended such a result. We have suggested therefore that you should be consulted; so that if the effect be injurious, it should at least be uniform throughout the State, and the pressure borne equally by all. Please inform us officially of the views of the Government on the following cases.

1. If A sells Turpt. or Cotton of his own production in this State to B, and B sells to C who ships and sells it abroad; are both B and C bound to pay the tax of ½ of 1 per cent, on the Turpt. or Cotton? And is this so, regardless of how many times it may be sold before exportation?

2. If A, jobber, imports goods from N. York, and sells to B, who retails to the consumer, are both A and B bound to pay the tax of ½ of 1 per cent?

You will perceive that these cases are substantially the same; the first, relating to goods produced in the State, and exported for consumption; and the second, to those imported for consumption.

If the first is answered affirmatively, it will go very far to break up the internal trade in our own staples. If the second is answered in like manner, it will break up the jobbing business, a large one in our Eastern, and probably the interior Towns, and compel every retailer to buy his goods abroad. Further, if we had any foreign import trade, such Legislation would seem aimed directly to break it up, as ports of all other States would have a preference over our own to the amount of the tax.

3. If A sells goods imported from N. Y. and takes Turpt. or Cotton in payment, is he as a purchaser of both his N. Y. goods and of the Turpt. bound to pay a tax on the *two* sums?

If this is answered affirmatively, it will break up the barter business and produce infinite inconvenience.

4. Do Sections 24, 26 and 27 impose *any* tax on the dealings of Merchants prior to 1st July 1857? Are not the taxes then payable by them, anticipatory of their business from 1st July 1857 to 1st July 1858, and applicable only to their dealings in that interval?

5. Does Sect. 27 apply *only* to those who have not been dealing in merchandise before 2nd July 1857, or also to those, who were so dealing before 1st July 1857, and "open store" after 1st July 1857 by continuing their dealing?

If Sec. 24 imposes a tax, *not on property* but *on conduct* (to wit, purchases) *prior to its passage*, it would seem to be an *ex post facto* law, and more in the nature of a confiscation than a revenue act, and its constitutionality very doubtful.

Our clients desire to discharge all their duties as good citizens, however onerous; they are satisfied, that the defects of the law do not arise from any intention in the Legislature to oppress, but from want of consideration merely. The greatest evil of an obscure taxing law,—and the remark applies equally to one whose severity makes its construction doubtful,—is, that it never operate, equally; the most conscientious bear the burdens those less so evade it. They desire to know therefore, what is the construction which the government officers intend to *enforce*, so that they may act accordingly. The importance of the subject warrants us in requesting an early reply.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. RODMAN.
R. S. DONNELL.

To D. W. Courts, Esq. Pub. Treas.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.)
July 13th, 1857.)

Gentlemen:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 6th inst. and will proceed to answer your questions in the order stated, not repeating them, as I presume you retained a copy of your letter.

1. By Section 24 Revenue act, every merchant is to pay ½ of 1 per cent upon his capital employed, saving the amount of his purchase of ready made clothing, upon which he is to pay 1 per cent. How is the amount of this capital to be ascertained? I think the answer is furnished by the Act. "The Capital aforesaid shall be the aggregate sum of the purchases of goods, wares and merchandise, made within the year preceding the first day of July, and herein shall be included the amount of the purchase of goods wares and merchandise and spiritous Liquors, *or other things not herein particularly enumerated, whether of this or another State.*"

The tax is on the *Capital* employed, not the articles purchased, and this capital, by the broad term of the act, is the aggregate expenditure for all articles purchased. It is difficult to stop short of this and say, that one sale or many sales of an article, produced here or abroad, would take it out of the act, and I cannot see that there is any exemption to any purchaser, no matter how many transfers are made before the article leaves the State.

2. It seems to me that the jobber is a merchant as well as the retailer and that the law makes no distinction whatever. Each pays upon the *Capital employed*, without reference to the particular goods sold. There may be force in what you say as to the policy of the law, but that I consider aside from the construction, when it is plain.

3. Upon a fair *Exchange* of goods, for instance for produce (the case put by you,) I do not think the Merchant bound to pay a tax on the price of each, as capital. This would be virtually paying a double Tax without doubling the capital. But I think it must be a *bona fide* barter or Exchange of goods for goods.

4. Sections 24 and 26 impose a tax on the Capital used by Merchants for 12 months prior to 1st July 1857. Section 24 says "within the year preceding the 1st July," and Sec. 26 says "any Merchant engaged in business on the 1st July shall apply to the Sheriff, and on paying the tax on his Capital, estimated as aforesaid, may continue his business," &c.

The General Assembly increased the tax on Dividends and other property for 12 months prior to 1st April last, and I cannot see that they have not the power to tax the capital of Merchants, in the same manner.

5. I think Sec. 27, applies only to those who have not been in business prior to 1st July 1857.

Very truly yours,
D. W. COURTS, Pub. Treas.

Messrs. W. B. Rodman & R. S. Donnell,
Washington, N. C.

The letter of Messrs. Rodman and Donnell aptly suggests the evils to which the Treasurer's construction of the law will lead. We do not say that the Treasurer is wrong in claiming that the act taxes purchases of produce, but we do say that we believe the Legislature did not *intend* to tax them; and that if the law be enforced, it will do much "to break up the internal trade in our own staples." The tax will of course eventually fall on the farmer or manufacturer who sells the articles of domestic growth or manufacture to the merchant; for the latter must govern the price he pays for the article by the taxes and other charges which he must likewise pay.

So also, as the jobbers must pay a tax on their purchases of goods out of the State, and the retailers must pay another tax on the same goods, the law thereby offers a premium to the retailers to go out of the State to buy their goods, and thus help to break down our own resident merchants who keep large stocks for the supply of the retailers. As slightly as we estimate the intelligence of the Legislature, we have no idea that it intended to do things so injurious as these to the interests of the State.

We cannot see the force of the Treasurer's distinction between *barter* purchases and purchases for cash or on credit. What is the difference in the eye of the law between a payment for a bale of cotton in dry goods, or bank notes, or a note of hand? All these are "fair exchanges," it seems to us. If any thing, the barter trade is the more profitable, inasmuch as the merchant is presumed to make a profit on both the goods and the produce, while he risks nothing in the shape of bad debts by the transaction.

We have a letter before us from Wilmington, which states that the practice is very different with different merchants there. One gives in the amount of his purchases; and another the amount of such purchases only as he re-sells within the State. He regards the capital employed in purchases of produce which he ships to *sell out of the State*, as not coming within the meaning of the act. A third considered the largest amount he may have had invested (whether in cash or on credit, at *any one time* during the year, as his capital, and gave in that amount for collection.

We learn also, that in Raleigh, under the Treasurer's eyes, purchases of North Carolina produce have not been given in for taxation.

In this place, some did and some did not give in such purchases. We have heard that in one case here, to give in such purchases would make a difference in the amount of the taxes paid by a single house of $1500.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.—A writer in the last Argus suggests to the opponents of Democracy in this District, the propriety of giving a complimentary vote to O. P. Meares, Esq., of Wilmington.

A letter from Pittsborough to the Greensborough Patriot gives the particulars as to the withdrawal of Mr. Waddell, mentioned in our last. After the speaking at that place on the 20th inst., it seems that Mr. Gilmer proposed to Mr. Waddell to choose 12 citizens of Chatham who should decide whether Mr. Gilmer or Mr. Waddell should be the American candidate. On the suggestion of a mutual friend the proposition was varied: the friends of Mr. G. to choose 6, and the friends of Mr. W. to choose 6 citizens, who should decide the matter. This proposition was acceded to by both parties, the umpires selected, and Mr. Gilmer declared the candidate. Mr. Waddell withdrew, and he and his friends pledged a cordial support to Mr. Gilmer.

If there was any doubt as to Mr. Gilmer's election it is removed by this occurrence.

The Standard and the Democratic papers generally continue to receive the most "cheering" accounts of the prospects of Scales and Shaw. The American papers have equally positive information as to Puryear and Smith. Without any positive information on either side, we incline to the belief that Puryear and Smith will come out somewhat ahead on election day. White folks are mighty uncertain, however; and whilst we express no positive opinion on the matter at issue, we have not the slightest hesitation in pinning our faith to the sage teachings of Mr. Macon, who never permitted himself to doubt the success of that man who received a sufficient number of votes.

RICHMOND COUNTY ITEMS.—We learn that on Tuesday afternoon last the Hon. Warren Winslow addressed the people of Richmond at Rockingham, and was replied to by Hon. Alfred Dockery. Each gentleman spoke about 1½ hours; and the discussion was listened to with a great deal of interest by a very large crowd.

After the discussion, Messrs. Martin V. Terry, Lewis H. Webb, John C. Knight, and —— Brown announced themselves as candidates for County Court Clerk. Messrs. R. S. McDonald and Wm. B. Cole announced themselves candidates for Superior Court Clerk. Mr. Webb is the present incumbent of the County Court Clerkship, and Mr. McDonald of the Superior Court Clerkship.

The corn crops in Richmond are said to be remarkably fine. The cotton is backward, as it is in all this section.

FREE SUFFRAGE.—The Wilmington Herald, in remarking upon the fact (almost overlooked) that Free Suffrage is a candidate at the ensuing election, says:

"Free Suffrage will make a better run than Penitentiary did several years since. Penitentiary was badly beaten. Some of the voters thought probably if they elected Penitentiary they might "put their foot in it." The man who invented the Guillotine was the first to lose his head by it; and the enterprising and ingenious individual who first constructed metallic burying cases was the first to be inurned in one of them. Hence, with these examples of retributive justice before their eyes, the voters would not go Penitentiary. But Free Suffrage is a gain to the landless voter; and as there are more people without land than with it, and the extension of the elective franchise is popular with the masses, we should not be surprised if Free Suffrage is elected."

STATE STOCKS.—At New York, on Monday last, North Carolina 6 per cents sold at 93, and Virginia 6's at 92.

THE KANSAS REBELLION.—The present condition of things in Kansas is more threatening than any we have heretofore noticed—being nothing less than an absolute denial of the authority of the Territorial (or United States) government and authority, and setting up of an antagonistic government, and the march of Gov. Walker, at the head of a regiment of dragoons, to the seat of the disturbance, to quell it, by persuasion if may be, by force if necessary.

As the consequences may be very serious, a brief statement of the facts, as they appear to us, may be useful to our readers.

The Territorial government has been pro-slavery in its feelings. The Territorial Legislature, lawfully elected and constituted, as is claimed, has been similarly inclined. The abolitionists refused to vote at the election for members of that body, for the reason, apparently, that they would certainly be out-voted, though they assigned a different reason, viz: that the election was not legal. They refused to acknowledge the authority of its laws. And recently the abolitionists of the city of Lawrence, in defiance of those laws, have adopted a city charter, by a mere vote of themselves, by which they provide for the election of a mayor, justices of the peace, and other officers, with power to lay and collect taxes, and do all other things necessary to a city government, and in subversion of the charter and officers created by the Territorial government. These proceedings amount to a total denial of the authority or existence of the Territorial government, a setting aside of its laws and officers. In short, to rebellion against the United States.

Gov. Walker, abused as he is by the ultra politicians, (even democrats,) of the South, has at once taken high ground against these abolition proceedings. He has issued a proclamation warning them of the consequences of their rebellion, and has accompanied his proclamation to the city of Lawrence, by a sufficient force, it is hoped, to frown down their incipient treason, or to shoot down the traitors.

It is quite probable, we think, that these Lawrence free soilers have been tempted to go so far by the idea which they probably entertained, along with many at the South, that Gov. Walker's Inaugural address and speeches indicated that he favored their party, and that they would therefore be allowed to proceed without resistance from him.

We look with some anxiety for further accounts from this pestiferous region.

SHOCKING AFFAIR IN GOLDSBOROUGH.—The Wilmington papers contain statements of a scene of violence by which several lives are placed in jeopardy It seems that a German Jew named Odenhimer presented an account to Dr. Davis, which the latter disputed; hard words ensued, and Davis caned Odenhimer. The latter obtained a warrant, and whilst on trial by the magistrate, the parties charged each other with lying. Davis thereupon struck Odenhimer, (or was about to do so, the statements vary,) with a shovel. Odenhimer's step-son drew a revolver and shot Davis in the right breast, the ball passing through the lung and out at the back. Odenhimer then drew his revolver, and with his step-son advanced on the Doctor. The latter not having a weapon of any kind, closed with the young man, and, while they were struggling, Odenhimer fired, missing the Dr. in the confusion of the melee, but shooting his step-son in the back. Perceiving this, Odenhimer rushed up to the Dr., and, placing his pistol at his head, was about to fire, when a young man, named Robinson, the Doctor's nephew, knocked him down with a spade, almost splitting his head open.

Five or six shots were fired, all by the Odenhimers, who were seized and carried to jail, where both were expected to die. Dr. Davis's condition is said to be almost hopeless, and his wife's delicate situation gives rise to apprehensions for her life also.

Saturday's Herald says,—

Dr. Davis at last accounts was better, and some hopes were entertained of his recovery. The elder Odenhimer it was thought would die; the younger Odenhimer would probably recover. The German residents were forced to leave Goldsboro', and one who persisted in remaining was ducked and ridden on a rail.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Three men, named Jesse Nichols, Abram Womack, and —— Burke, were arrested in Halifax county, Va., on the 20th inst. on whom were found $900 in counterfeit notes on the Cape Fear Bank, and $400 of doubtful paper on other banks. On the $10 Cape Fear notes the signature of the President was very well executed. Savage, the Cashier, was engraved, and figures appear clumsy. It is very well done and will pass with unsuspicious persons. It is thought there is a counterfeiting establishment in the neighborhood where these men reside, which has been in operation for years.

They were carried to jail.

A HARD CASE.—A letter from Washington to the Richmond Enquirer mentions the case of an office seeker there, "a true and tried democrat," who had spent "the best years of his life and a patrimony of upwards of $40,000 in his untiring efforts in behalf of democracy," and was "now seeking a small clerkship to aid him in supporting a large family now gathering about him." It is to be hoped that Mr. Buchanan will give no clerkship, small or great, to a man who had so little sense, and so little proper feeling, as thus to rob his large family of the best years of his life and his $40,000.

AUGUST ELECTIONS.—On Monday next, August 3, Alabama, Kentucky and Missouri elect members of Congress and some of their State Officers. Texas, North Carolina and Tennesse have their elections on Thursday the 6th inst. The six States are to choose 28 Congressmen.

SOMETHING OF A SALARY.—The great Erie Rail Road Company pays its President, Mr. Moran, a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars a year. The road cost between thirty and forty millions of dollars, and its income is about six millions a year, we believe.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

The annual commencement of this institution took place on Wednesday 22d inst. The exercises were opened on Sunday morning previous with a sermon to the graduating class by the Rev. W. A. McSwain of the S. C. Conference. He spoke from 1 Corinth. Chap. 13 verse 12. His discourse was listened to with marked attention and was admirably suited to the occasion.

On Monday and Tuesday the lower classes were examined in the different branches to which their attention had been called during the year. The result was creditable to all; while some evinced a proficiency rarely surpassed. The "Conversations" of the little girls on moral, literary and scientific subjects, which by the way, is a feature I never before saw introduced, were well received. Indeed the sprightly and graceful manner of some and the natural unrestrained *abandon* of others, were really refreshing.

Tuesday evening was given up to a Lecture by Prof. Gilliam of the College. Those who were fortunate enough to hear and *understand* enjoyed no doubt, a rare treat. If the Professor has a fault as a speaker, it is that his language is so chaste and beautiful, the mind is drawn from his subject matter entirely.

Wednesday, the Graduating Class appeared on the boards. Their familiarity with the higher branches of mathematics, chemistry, geology, mental and moral science, as shown by the examination, was a sufficient guarantee that they were not being prematurely sent forth. Though rigidly questioned they were prepared at every point. Their compositions too showed an order of talent unusual in girls so young. Below is a list of the Class and the subjects on which they wrote:

1. Miss S. A. Walsh, N. C., Nature and Revelation.
2. Miss L. C. Dye, S. C., Virtue alone is happiness below.
3. Miss L. M. Plunkett, N. C., The Warrior's Fame.
4. Miss S. A. Browne, S. C., Hope, the bright morning star of Life.
5. Miss C. L. Dye, S. C., Flight of Time.
6. Miss S. M. White, N. C., Childhood's Dream.
7. Miss M. E. Walsh, N. C., Literature of the day, and Valedictory.

At night, the usual Literary Address was delivered by Col. W. L. Steele of Richmond. The Colonel is so well known to your readers as a speaker and a man of letters, that it is needless to allude to his effort here. A gratified audience is the best evidence of his success. The Musical performances of the evening, by Miss Campbell, Miss Cottrell, Miss Plunkett, Miss Porter, Miss Dye, and others, were awarded their full share of praise. They were very excellent.

The presentation of a copy of the Bible to each of the Graduates by the Rev. M. A. McKibben, was followed by a neat and appropriate Address. A few valedictory remarks by the President, and the scene closed. May the College prosper and these annual festivities long continue.

VISITOR.

Anson Co., July 23.

Appropriate.—The Asheville Spectator says: "The body of Mr. Mitchell, after its rescue from the mountain solitudes by the gallant men of that region, was interred in the Presbyterian Church yard of this place, side by side with the Rev. John Dickson, D. D. who graduated in the same class at Yale College.

In looking over some pamphlets we came across the following extract from one of Dr. Mitchell's letters concerning his exploration of the Black Mts. We have been told that the scene of his unfortunate death was but a few hundreds yards from the place of which he speaks. His thought was realized. In the calm stillness of that Mountain glen, not a sound stirring but the rippling music of the waters, his spirit passed to the throne of its Maker.

"The ascent to the highest peak of the Black was the hardest day's work I ever performed. It was over one high mountain spur, and again into a deep valley, crawling through laurels, with two barometers, one a common mountain, and the other a Gay Lassac's, in hand. And when about noon, I passed under a high shelving rock where the ground was bestrown with clean dry leaves beneath, and a clear rushing stream close by, I could not help thinking *what a comfortable place it would be to die in.* And this was before we had begun the ascent of the main mountain. When the necessary observations had been made, at four o'clock in the evening, and we began to descend, the clouds were gathering, and soon the rain poured down in torrents. We came to a tributary of Caney river, and my companions could find no better way of getting along, than that of springing from rock to rock along the channel of the stream."

The late Gov. Marcy, when in Mr. Polk's Cabinet, was a great deal worried by the Virginia borers for office. He took his revenge by worrying Judge Mason, then Secretary of the Navy. One day when they dined together Gov. Marcy said to the Judge:

"How strange it is, Mason," said he, "that out of the thousands of fat appointments we have had to make, there is not one that Virginia does not furnish a candidate for, and that every candidate is backed up by the strongest testimonials that he was expressly educated for that particular post!"

MARRIED,

In this County, on Sunday morning last, at the residence of E. Mazingo, by J. P. McLean, Esq. Mr. RICHARD BOULDEN, of Chatham Co., to Miss BEADA ANN HUGHES, of Cumberland.

In Duplin county, on the 9th inst., by Hugh Maxwell, Esq., Mr. LEVI H. CARTER to Miss ELIZABETH HOWARD.

In Duplin county, on the 5th inst., by A. Maxwell, Esq., Mr. JACOB HANCHELY to Miss CATHARINE J. BOSTICK: all of said county.

In Duplin county, on the 12th inst., by Jas. Cavenaugh, Esq., Mr. GEO. PIERCE to Miss MARY DAVIS, all of said county.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 23d inst., from the effects of a cancer, Mr. GIDEON VAUGHAN, aged 64 years. He died in hopes of a glorious immortality; and leaves a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn their irreparable loss.

In Duplin county, on the 18th inst., Mrs. ANN GRADY, wife of Alexander O. Grady, in the 53d year of her age.

In Duplin county, on the 22d inst., BRADDOCK WILLIAMS, Esq., aged 53 years.

At his residence, near LaGrange, Fayette county, July 4th, ALEXANDER McNEILL, in the 63d year of his age. Mr. McNeill, was a native of Moore county, North Carolina, which he represented in the House of Representatives of the Legislature for several years. He emigrated to Fayette county in 1834, and has constantly devoted himself to the pursuit of agriculture since his removal to Tennessee.

In Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on the 13th inst. MARMADUKE J. SLADE, Esq. publisher of the Tuscaloosa Monitor, aged about 50. Mr. Slade was a native of Warren county, N. C., a grandson of Marmaduke Johnson, and nephew of Gen. Robert and Col. Wm. R. Johnson. He learned the printing business at Raleigh, in the office of the late Joseph Gales, Sen., and removed to the South about 30 years ago. He was a member of the Baptist church.

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL,

Commission Merchants,

No. 104 WALL STREET,

59-itf NEW YORK.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 27.

BACON—	16 a 16½	LARD,—	17½ a 18
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	14 a 14¼	Cuba	60 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	11 a 12½	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	22 a 25	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	8 25 a 8 50	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 00
Super.	8 00 a 0 00	Apple do.	90 a 00
Fine,	7 50 a 0 00	Whiskey,	60 a 65
Scratched,	7 00 a 0 00	WOOL—	00 a 20
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	1 25 a 0 00	Yellow dip,	2 55 a 0 00
Wheat,	0 00 a 0 00	Virgin,	3 25 a 0 00
Oats,	60 a 0	Hard,	1 05 a 0 00
Peas,	00 a 0 00	Spirits,	38 a
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—No change.
Cotton—No sales to report.
Flour—Sales of Super this morning at the advance
Receipts light.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin turpentine 3 75, yellow 3 05, hard 1 55. Spirits held at 42; 41 offered. No. 1 rosin $3 to $6. Red wheat 1 70, mixed 1 75.

At New York, Southern flour 7 40 to 7 70 for mixed to good; 7 75 to 9 00 for fancy. Corn 87 to 88. Middling upland cotton 15, and prices well maintained. Spirits dull and downward; sales at 47

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. July 25.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for Murchison, Reid & Co, G Lauder, J M Worth & Son, T B Tyson, J F Marsh, J Cowles, A A McKethan, Gaither & Brown, C W Andrews, Worth & Utley, G W Williams & Co, G W Gee, S Douthet, S C & L Fox, D Murphy, D & W McLaurin, J & N A Cameron, H McRae, Deep River Co.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. July 20, 22, 23, and 25.—Str Rowan, Fanny and Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for J H Hall, E L Winslow, B Rose, R Marsh & Gorrell, S J Hinsdale, R Jones, Mrs Cassady, D & W McLaurin, G W Williams & Co, J W Lett, Beaver Creek Co, J N Smith, M C Dennis, W H Lutterloh.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 23.—Schr. Red Eagle from Charleston. 24.—Schrs. Fox fm Little River, Devil Bug fm Smithville.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

WM. K. BLAKE, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
JAMES H. COLTON, A. B., Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.
FRANZ J. HABR, Professor of French and Music.
Mrs. ELLA L. BLAKE, Miss LILIAS McDANIEL, Assistant Music Teachers.
Mrs. EMILIE COLTON, Assistant in Literary Department.
Miss LIZZIE HATCHELL, Drawing and Painting.
Mrs. MARGARET E. HORN, Preparatory Department.
Mrs. SARAH E. LEETE, Governess.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the First Monday in October, and continue twenty weeks. It is highly important that all Students should be present at the opening of the Session, as classes are then organized and new studies commenced.

The ample arrangements and facilities of the Institution afford to young ladies an opportunity to complete a thorough, practical, as well as an accomplished education. In the government of the School, salutary discipline and due restraint will be constantly enforced. Great care will be taken to prevent the formation of improper habits: to develope the judgment; to encourage industry and punctuality; and to cultivate on all occasions propriety of deportment. The Boarding Department will continue under the direction of Mrs. Sarah E. Leete, a Lady of experience and eminent fitness for the position. Her tenderness and solicitude for the comfort of the young ladies, and her watchful regard for the feelings of all, have gained her universal favor.

TERMS, FOR SESSION OF 20 WEEKS.

Board, including washing, lights, fuel, rooms, &c.,	$70 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	10 00
" in Academical "	$12 50 and 15 00
" in Collegiate "	15 00

Latin, French, Music, Painting, Drawing, &c., at the usual prices.

For further particulars apply to
WILL. K. BLAKE, Principal,
or E. J. LILLY, Pres't. of Board.

July 27, 1857. 28-6t

☞ The Carolinian, Argus, Cheraw and Marion papers, will copy 6 times, and forwarda ccounts to the Principal.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A PIANO nearly new, of a very sweet tone, has been used very little; for sale. Apply to
C. E. LEETE.
July 27. 28-3t

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by Note or Account, are respectfully requested to call and pay the same by Thursday morning. My bills are all rendered to date. B. F. PEARCE.
July 27. 1t

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

LARGE Flat Dutch,
Large English Norfolk,
Large White Globe,
Purple top Ruta Baga,
Early Red Top.

Just received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
July 24. 28-itf

FEVER AND AGUE ANTIDOTE!

SHALLENBERGER'S PILLS, *warranted* to cure the worst cases. For sale by
J. N. SMITH, Druggist.
July 7. 23-itf

NOTICE.

ON the first Monday in September next, I will sell for Cash, at the Court House door, in the Town of Fayetteville, the following Tracts of Lands, or as much thereof as will pay the Taxes due thereon for the years 1854 and 1855:—

Acres of Land.	*Location of Land.*	*By whom Listed.*	*Taxes due.*
50	Black River,	George T. King,	$4 21
700	Raiford's Creek,	Foster Mason,	14 35
1600	East of Cape Fear River,	Neill & Colin McFadyen,	13 25
2400	Carver's Creek	Jones & Barbee,	30 10
50	joins McLean & Haughton	Jesse Butts,	1 48
298	joins King and others,	James D. Buie,	4 55
100	joins Bell and others,	do. do.	2 70
50	The Kornbow Lands,	John Carver,	2 45
100	Cowpen Branch,	Jno S. McDougald,	2 71
200		A. Graham for A. McKellar,	3 75
200	South side Big Rockfish,	Arthur Guion,	3 94
65	Camden Road,	Asa Phillips,	2 52
100	head of Swan's Creek,	David ——	2 71
100	Burnt Swamp,	Wm. C. West,	2 71
250	Big Rockfish,	Neill Lamont,	3 42
415	" "	Effie McLeod,	2 89
Town Lots.			
3	Maxwell St., Fay'tville,	Joseph Seawell,	9 30
1	Davis' place, Cam'b'ton,	J. P. Lenoard, for D. B. Gillaspie,	4 89
2	Haym't, joins Woodward,	John J. Phillips,	5 01

ALEXANDER JOHNSON,
late Sheriff.

July 15, 1857. 28-4t pr adv. $7

WHAT IT IS DOING FOR THE SICK!

Wm. Schuchman, Esq., the well known Lithographer, says: "I have frequently used Boerhave's Holland Bitters, and find it invariably relieves indigestion and debility."

Rev. Samuel Babcock says: "I found special relief from its use, for a severe headache, with which I had long suffered."

J. W. Woodwell, Esq., says: "I have used Boerhave's Holland Bitters myself, and recommended it to others, knowing it to be just what it is represented."

Ald. Jonathan Neely, of Lower St. Clair, says: "I have derived great benefit from its use for weakness of the stomach and indigestion."

James M. Murphy says: "After several physicians had failed, Boerhave's Holland Bitters removed the pain from my heart and side, arising from indigestion."

July 25. 28-2tpd

☞ We are authorised to announce JOHN W. BAKER, Jr., as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Cumberland.

May 20. 9-

☞ We are authorized to announce JESSE T. WARDEN as a Candidate for Clerk of the County Court.

May 20. 9-

TURNIP SEED!

WHITE FLAT DUTCH
English Norfolk;
Ruta Baga;
Hanover;
Red Top Strap Leaf.

For sale by J. N. SMITH.
July 14. 25-

NOTICE.

THE late Copartnership of Waddill, McDuffie & Carrol (Rail Road Contractors) is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

T. WADDILL,
D. G. McDUFFIE,
J. W. CARROL.

July 20, 1857.

WE have associated with us as a Copartner, Mr. JAMES F. MARSH, under the name and style of MARSH, CARROL & CO., to carry out the Contract made with the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road Co. by Waddill, McDuffie & Carrol. All debts due by the late Firm will be presented to Mr. J. F. Marsh for payment, as they may fall due.

D. G. McDUFFIE,
J. W. CARROL.

July 20, 1857. 27-3t

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS;
Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial;
Wood's Hair Restorative;
Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

For sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.
July 7. 23-itf

KINCHEN'S ALTERATIVE!!
Carter's Spanish Mixture!
Sand's Sarsaparilla!
Bull's Ditto.

FOR the removal and permanent cure of Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely,

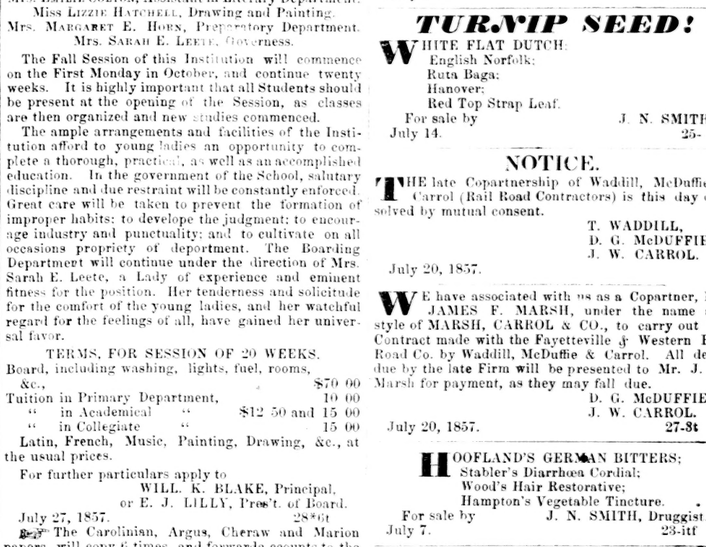
SCROFULA IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS,
RHEUMATISM,
STUBBORN ULCERS, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS,
SWELLINGS OF THE GLANDS,
ENLARGEMENT AND PAIN OF THE BONES AND JOINTS,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
SALT RHEUM,
FEMALE IRREGULARITIES AFD COMPLAINTS,
LOSS OF APPETITE, NERVOUS DEBILITY,
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT,
FEVER SORES, BILES, HIP DISEASE,
BRONCHITIS, CHRONIC SORE THROAT,
EXPOSURE OR IMPRUDENCE IN LIFE,
And diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury.

For sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.
July 7. 23-itf

HAIR DYES.

HARRISON'S COLUMBIAN Hair Dye.
For sale by
J. N. SMITH, Druggist.
July 7. 23-itf

W. T. WALTERS & Co.,


PINET CASTILLON & Co COGNAC
BALT. AUG. 1850 BELLE MARIS BRANDY B. EVANS
OTARD DUPUY & C COGNAC
BALT. AUG 1850 BELLE MARIS BRANDY B. EVANS
BAKER'S PURE RYE WHISKEY
WALTERS & CO'S TUSCALOOSA EXTRA RYE MONONGAHELA WHISKEY
VERY FINE OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKEY
SUPERIOR OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKEY
XX
W & Co.
SUPERIOR ROSE GIN
J. MARTIN OLD RYE 5 YRS OLD WARRANTED
1849
IMPERIAL MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKEY
XXXXX

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN LIQUORS IN BONDED WAREHOUSES, OF OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS.
68 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.

AMERICAN LIQUORS—INCLUDED IN WHICH WE GUARANTEE THE FINEST AND LARGEST STOCK OF OLD RYE WHISKEY in the United States—"Baker," "Martin," "Ne Plus Ultra XXXXX. 149," "Do. XXXX, 1851, "Extra Superior XXX," "Superior XX," "Monongahela X:" DOMESTIC BRANDY, GIN, PURE SPIRITS, Tuscaloosa Extra Rectified WHISKEY, BITTERS, Imitation WINE; Ginger, Raspberry, Lavender and Wild Cherry BRANDY. All guaranteed to be unsurpassed, and to give satisfaction or be taken back.

COGNAC BRANDY.—OTARD, HENNESY, PINET, MARTEL, &c.
ROCHELLE BRANDIES.—SEIGNETTE, PELLEVOISIN, DURAND & CO., &c.
HOLLAND GIN.—GRAPE, CROWN, IMPERIAL, PEAR, &c.
WINES.—COMPRISING CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, &c.

☞ THE LOWEST CASH PRICES will be accepted, or the most liberal terms on credit to approved parties.

July 27, 1857. 28-3tpd

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, August 3d, 1857.

The Course of Study is thorough and systematic, embracing every thing necessary to a complete, solid and ornamental education. The buildings are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a home with the advantages of a school. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments. No institution in the country possesses advantages superior to Edgeworth.

Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the course of instruction, terms, &c., will be forwarded, on application to

RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
Greensboro', N. C.

July 13, 1857. 24-2m

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.

SESSION 1857--58.

THE next Annual Course of Lectures will commence on the 1st of October, 1857, at the College Building, corner of Marshall and College streets, Richmond, and terminate on the 1st of March, 1858.

Surgery and Surgical Anatomy,
by CHARLES BELL GIBSON, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine,
by DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy,
by MARTIN P. SCOTT, M. D.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics,
by B. B. WELLFORD, M. D.

Anatomy,
by ARTHUR E. PETICOLAS, M. D.

Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence,
by LEVIN S. JOYNES, M. D.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children,
by JAMES H. CONWAY, M. D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy,
MARION HOWARD, M. D.

The study of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities and at a very trifling expense.

Clinical Lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary. This Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, is at all times well filled with Medical and Surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for Clinical instruction.

Many Surgical Operations are performed in the presence of the class, and the Students being daily admitted to the wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar, not only with the symptoms and diagnosis of disease, but with its daily progress and treatment.

Amount of Fees for Lectures,	$105 00
Matriculation Fee,	5 00
Practical Anatomy,	10 00
Graduating Fee,	25 00

The price of Board, including Fuel, Lights and Servants' attendance, varies from $3 to $5 per week. The Catalogues, containing fuller information concerning the Institution, will be forwarded to those who apply for it, or specific inquiries will be answered by letter.

L. S. JOYNES, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

July 9. 24-law8w

CORN.

1200 BAGS CORN, superior quality and good measure, for sale by

WORTH & UTLEY.

July 9, 1857. 24-

☞ The Life, Correspondence and Speeches of HENRY CLAY, by Calvin Colton, 6 vols: A Plain Commentary on the Four Gospels; Spurgeon's Sermons, first and second series; North Carolina Readers.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 8.

LAW BOOKS.

SEDGWICK on the Statutory and Constitutional Law; Chitty on Pleading; Newland on Contracts; Phillipps and Amos on Evidence; Stephen on Pleading; Mitford's Chancery Pleadings; Hill on Trustees; Lube's Equity Pleading; Adams's Equity, &c.

Further supplies of the above just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 8.

Type Foundry and Printer's Emporium,

ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

WM. HAGAR, Jr., & CO.,

338 Gold Street, New York City.

THE subscribers desire to advise their friends and the Printing Interest generally, that since the late fire, which injured only the manufacturing department of their establishment, they have entirely refitted the same with new machinery, and have availed themselves of the opportunity to introduce

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT

which long experience and capital can command; and that they have therefore unequalled facilities for producing

TYPE

of superior excellence and durability, and for supplying all orders for the same with great accurateness and promptness. Our NEW SPECIMEN BOOK, (just issued,) will be freely given to all who wish to purchase, when applied for. Printers will please be particular in directing how it may be sent.

We also furnish every article needed in a Printing Office, at manufacturers' prices.

MACHINE AND HAND

HOES, ADAMS, **PRESSES** TAYLOR'S, RUGGLES'

Chase's Diamond Press,

of which we are sole agents in this city, and of every other maker in the United States: Ink, Cases, Stands, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Galleys (brass and wood,) Chases, Furniture, &c. Orders will be filled for Paper, Cards, and Printer's Stock of every kind.

Electrotyping and Stereotyping in all their Branches.

☞ Type Copper-Faced to order.

Old type received in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound if delivered in sixty days from the date of purchase if later, but six cents per pound.

Publishers of newspapers who insert this advertisement three times, with this note, and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials, by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisement.

SECOND-HAND PRESSES (Machine and Hand) usually on sale.

WM. HAGAR, Jr., & CO.
WM. HAGAR, Jr. } [JOHN HAGAR.

July 8. 23-3t

FOR SALE.

STEEL'S PATENT CUTTING KNIFE. An article much more highly approved, by all who have tried them, than any other now in use. Apply to

B. ROSE.

July 8, 1857. 23-6w

JOHN D. SHAW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL attend the Courts of Richmond, Anson and Robeson. All business entrusted to his care will receive strict attention.

June 18, 1857. 17-3m

DOCTOR FRANK WILLIAMS'S CELEBRATED RYE WHISKEY!

THE subscriber has made arrangements to keep a supply of the Genuine Article, and is the only Agent for the sale of the above brand of A No. 1 Rye Whiskey in this place

ROBT MITCHELL

May 4, 1857. 5tf

GUANO! GUANO!!

THE undersigned asks the attention of Farmers, Planters and Dealers to his Stock of best quality Guanoes, all of which he will sell at the lowest market rates.

"A" PERUVIAN GUANO of the latest importations and best quality.

"AA" MEXICAN GUANO of the best cargoes imported.

COLUMBIAN GUANO, very rich in Phosphates.

Also, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, &c.

Purchasers may rely on having their Guano shipped in prime order and in superior bags. The general satisfaction heretofore given by all Guanoes sold by the Subscriber, he hopes will be a sufficient guarantee that all articles sold by him will be found as represented.

WILLIAM ROBINSON,
Nos. 4 and 6 Hollingsworth Street,
Near Pratt Street Wharf,
Baltimore, Md.

July 1 21-8m

SECOND SPRING STOCK.

STARR & WILLIAMS

HAVE now in Store their Second Stock of SEASONABLE GOODS, which they will offer to the Wholesale Trade very low for CASH, or on the usual time to prompt paying buyers.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 24, 1857. 2tf

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,

FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our father-land, scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00, by the

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.

MANUFACTURING

PHARMACEUTISTS AND CHEMISTS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Samuel J. Hinsdale sole agent for Fayetteville.

June 14, 1857. 16-

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th of December, 1852, a negro boy named DENNIS. Said boy was about twenty-one years of age when he left, and weighed about 140 or 150 pounds. He is dark complected, round faced, full jawed, slightly bow-legged, round shouldered, leans forward when he walks, and is very intelligent. He has a scar on the inside of one thigh, caused by a wound received in a fall from a tree. I have reason to believe that he has been in the counties of Johnston, Harnett, Cumberland and Bladen, and in the towns of Averasboro' and Fayetteville, where he passed for a free man, under the assumed names of Joseph Jacobs, John G. Williams and William Caldwell, and at times followed the occupation of a ditcher. I have also been informed that he left Raleigh in a buggy with an Irishman, probably under a promise of being taken to a free State.

I will pay a reward of $100 for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him, if taken within this State; $200 if taken out of the State; and also $100 for proof sufficient to convict any white person with having harbored him, whether in or out of this State.

W. G. STRICKLAND.

Raleigh, May 5, 1857. 5-3m

Spring Trade. 1857.

B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful and well selected Stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Comprising a general assortment of all the latest styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, Lace and Silk Mantles, Embroideries of every description, Crape Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Gloves, Belts, Hosiery, &c.

—ALSO—

White and colored Linen Drilling,
English and French Drap d'Ete,
Bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Irish Linens, Linen Table Cloths,
Towelings and Napkins,
Leghorn, Fancy, Cassimere and Moleskin Hats,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Boots, Shoes, and

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

All of which will be sold low for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers, either at Wholesale or Retail. All persons (and particularly the Ladies) are respectfully requested to give me a call before making their selections.

B. F. PEARCE.

Fayetteville, (Hay St.,) March 12, 1857. 89tf

More New Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, consisting of almost every thing in the way of

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Hollow-ware,

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Fish, &c.,

Any of which he will sell cheap for Cash, barter for Produce, or on short time. Store recently occupied by Troy & Marsh, near the Dobbin House.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Oct. 15, 1856. 48tf.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER supply of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

BOLTING CLOTHS, &c.,

All of which, being purchased by the case, will be offered by Wholesale or Retail at LOW PRICES.

March 21, 1857. 92tf

J. M. Newby,

WITH

D. DEVLIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Elegant Ready-made Clothing,

Nos. 258, 259 AND 260 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

May 25, 1857. 11-3m

2,800 Acres of Land

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the above Tract of Land, lying on Anderson's Creek, about two and a half miles from lower Little River, near Elliot's Mills,—including about One Hundred Acres of good Swamps, which can be easily drained. This Land is very heavily timbered, and a large portion level and of superior quality of Pine Land for cultivation.

Also, a Circular STEAM SAW-MILL, in complete order and well adapted to sawing plank road and rail road timbers. Also, Two well-broke MULES.

All, or any portion of which, will be sold low and on time. The Land will be sold either in a body or in parcels to suit.

SMITH & ELLIOT.

April 6, 1857 97-tf

NO HUMBUG!

THE subscriber is now prepared to fill all orders for

Superior Water Buckets.

He manufactures North Carolina material—he employs North Carolina capital and labor,—and he solicits North Carolina patronage. By giving him a trial, and by comparing his with Northern prices, he hopes to be able to make a favorable showing. A TRIAL is what he wants.

Messrs. WORTH & UTLEY of this place are Agents for the sale of the above Buckets.

G. H. MAKEPEACE.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 17, 1857. 82-y

NEW SUPPLY OF STATIONERY.

WE are just receiving further supplies of

STATIONERY,

Embracing Letter, Bath Post, Note and Cap Papers, in great variety; English and French Envelopes, white and colored; Tissue Paper, Gillott's and Perry's Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Red Ink Pens, Ebony Rulers, Ivory and Boxwood Pocket Rulers, Mathematical Instruments in cases, Hand Clips, Pink Tape, Quills, Pen Racks, White Rubber, Sand Boxes, &c.; Banker's Cases, Pocket Memorandums and Pocket Books; Yankee and French Pencil Sharpeners; Cloth Stretchers, for marking with indelible ink; Rodgers' Pen Knives; Portfolios; Maynard & Noyes and Davids' Inks, &c. Also, 1 Case superior English SLATES, assorted sizes.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 2, 1857.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest cash price for YOUNG NEGROES. Letters addressed to either of us at Laurinburgh, Richmond county, will have prompt attention.

D. C. McINTYRE.
DANIEL M. McLAURIN.

Laurinburgh, Dec. 26, 1856. 68tf

Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address

M. W. HORN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1856. 64-

A VALUABLE LAW BOOK.

ADDISON on Contracts, with Notes and References to American cases, by Edward Ingersoll. 1 large vol. 1200 pages.

Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, says that "this is the best book on the subject I ever had in my hands."

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

April 20.

A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old friends and customers that he can be found at the Store of C. E. Leete, where he will be glad to see them.

J. R. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 8, 1857. 72-tf

HAWKS'S HISTORY.

THE Subscriber, Assistant Agent for procuring subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History, gives notice that he will attend the County Court of Duplin on the 3d Monday in July inst., the County Court of Chatham, on the 2d Monday in August, the County Court of Sampson on the 3d Monday in August, and the County Court of Johnston on the 4th Monday in August. He will be provided with a Subscription Book, and with copies of the 1st volume in the several styles of binding, for delivery.

C. PRICE.

July 4. 22-

FOR SALE.

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron,
Iron Wire,
Zinc, and Tin Ware and Stoves of various patterns. By

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

Sept. 24. 42-

GUANOES.

758 BAGS PERUVIAN;
327 do. COLUMBIAN.

Not only has the cost of using these Guanoes in connexion been very much diminished, but experiments have proved that the phosphate, so much wanting in the Peruvian, not only increases the yield, but combined with the Columbian makes the crop much more certain.

For sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

1500 BUS. CORN,
1000 Sacks Salt,
20 Bbls. Mullets, (Oak,)

To arrive and for sale. W. P. ELLIOTT.

Oct. 22. 50-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2. 45t

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by having served 12 years to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

COLOR-TYPES AND AMBROTYPES.

THE Subscriber has taken the Rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Nott, over Beasley & Housten's Jewelry Store, where he will be happy to wait on those who wish a good likeness of themselves or friends.

P. S. I would *particularly* call the attention of the public to the **COLOR-TYPE**, which in point of beauty far surpasses any thing in the shape of a Daguerreotype or Photograph, and is but little inferior, if not fully equal to the finest miniature painting on ivory, which it very much resembles.

Pictures taken in cloudy weather as well as fair.

M. M. FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, April 22, 1857. 1-tf

FURTHER SUPPLY OF BOOKS.

THE American Almanac for 1857;
Kane's Arctic Exploration; Draper's Physiology;
The Private Correspondence of Daniel Webster;
The American Sportsman, by Lewis, illustrated;
A New Life of Summerfield, by Willet;
Count Hugo, the Miser, &c., by the same author;
The Torch Light;
Tuck's Selections for Sabbath Reading;
Brown's Bible Dictionary;
The American Debater; Upham's Mental Philosophy; Alexander's Moral Science; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW BOOKS

Com. Perry's Japan Expedition, illustrated.

Collier & Jewett's Edition of the Original Text of Shakspeare's Plays Restored.

Farmingdale; The Lion of Flanders, or the Battle of the Golden Spurs; The Curse of the Village, &c.; Kitto's Daily Bible Illustrations; Kitto's Popular Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature; Barnes' Notes on the Books of Job and Revelations; Half Hours with the best Authors,—Knight's London Edition, 2 vols.; Half Hours with the best Poets.

Revolutions in Europe, down to 1849.

Webster's University and Family Pronouncing Dic'y

Juvenile and School Books, Stationary, &c.

Just rec'd by E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov 17

Further Supplies of Books.

THE Humorous Poetry of the English Language;
Home and the World, by Mrs. Rives of Va.;
Poetical Works and "Rejected Addresses" of Horace and James Smith;
Beaumarchais and his Times;
Confidential Correspondence of Napoleon and Josephine;
The Lady's Almanac for 1857;
Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations;
Memoir of Susan Allibone;
Knight's Pictorial Half-Hours;
Ready Reckoners; The Mystic Circle;
Bullion's Practical Lessons in English Grammar.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 2, 1857.

Spring Stock, 1857.

E. F. MOORE,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant.

Has just received in Store,

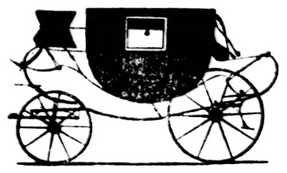
215 Barrels Whiskey and Brandy.
35 " and hhds. of Sugar, ass'td.
75 Sacks Rio Coffee, "
200 " Salt.
50 Boxes Soda Biscuit.

Candies, Soaps, Candles, Snuff, Cigars, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on liberal terms.

March 10, 1857. 89tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98t f

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT to purchase 5,000 Bushels Wheat.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 25, 1856. 16-tf

MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. just received and for sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 27. 51-

"The Old North State in 1776," by Caruthers,—first Series. A further supply just received.

Also, the 2d Series of the same work.

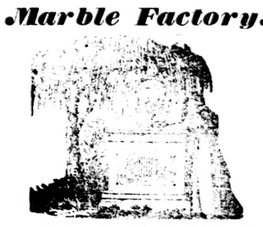
E. J. HALE & SON.

DWELLING FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell the large Dwelling and Lot on the corner of Gillespie and Russell Streets, at present occupied by Mr. Henry Erambert. Terms reasonable.

E. J. HALE.

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1857. 64ypd

Further Supplies of Books.

THE AMERICAN CITIZEN, by Bishop Hopkins; Praed's Poetical Works; Milleduleia, from Notes and Queries; Mackey's Lexicon of Free-Masonry; Dictionary of Poetical Quotations; Mitchell's Travellers' Guide; Questions to Jacobus' Notes; Medical Books; School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 2, 1857.

NEW BOOKS.

HARRIET LEE'S Canterbury Tales; Love after Marriage, by Mrs. Hentz.

Also, a new supply of Standard MEDICAL WORKS; The Presbyterian Psalmodist, round and character Notes.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Haywood High School.

WE take pleasure in announcing to the public that a School will be opened in Haywood on the 2d Monday of July next, under the supervision of Archibald R. Black, A. M. It is our purpose to establish here a permanent Classical School, of the highest order;—no pains will be spared to accomplish this end—having secured the services of a gentleman whose ability and learning will place it at once among the first preparatory Schools in the State. Mr. Black graduated at the University in 1853, with the first distinction, and has since devoted himself to teaching. He is an able man, a good disciplinarian, and occupies undeniably the first rank of his profession.

The locality too is no inconsiderable recommendation to our School. Haywood is situated at the junction of Haw and Deep Rivers, the present terminus of Steamboat Navigation on Deep River, and is a pleasant, quiet and beautiful village. It is elevated and can boast of as pure an atmosphere and as good water as any place in middle North Carolina, and has access to all the productions of the fertile vallies of the above streams, consequently board will always be comparatively cheap.

As to the morality of the place, whatever it may have been heretofore, either in fact or in reputation, we guarantee that for the future all shall be well, because we intend making it the homes of our families. Upon this view of the advantages offered by our School, we hope to obtain, as we are determined to merit, a large share of public patronage.

Tuition per session of five months will be:

For beginners,	$12 00
" more advanced English branches,	16 00
" higher English branches and the languages,	20 00

Board can be had at $8 per month, in the families of Capt. Bryan, R. E. Rives, Joseph Avant, Robert Faucette, E. I. Howze, Maj. Rich. Faucette and others.

ELIAS BRYAN,
RICHARD FAUCETTE,
JNO. W. SCOTT,
R. K. SMITH,
E. I. HOWZE,
R. E. RIVES.

Haywood, Chatham Co., N. C., June 17. 18-*6w

342 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, intending to change his location, offers for sale a Tract of Land containing 342 Acres, lying in Robeson County, joining the lands of Malcom McBryde, R. D. McNeill, and others. Said lands are unsurpassed by any in the neighborhood for agricultural purposes. There is on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.

To a man with a small capital the situation affords advantages seldom met with in any part of the country. Any person wishing to purchase can call on the subscriber, two miles North of Randalsville, or on Jas. G. Cook, Esq. Fayetteville.

ARCH'D McMILLAN, Jr.

Randalsville, Robeson Co., N. C., } 24*tf
July 7, 1857. }

NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Robert Chesnutt and wife vs. Rhoda Mears, Henry Enzor and wife Mary, Alfred Mears, Daniel Mears and James Mears.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Mears, one of the defendants in this case, is not a resident of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said James Mears to appear at the Court House in Whiteville on the second Monday of August next, to answer and object to said petition, or the prayer of the petitioner will be granted. Witness, William M. Baldwin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of May, A. D. 1857.

18*6t W. M. BALDWIN, C. C. C.

4000 Acres Land for Sale.

ALL the Land belonging to the Estate of John Morison, dec'd, is now for sale. Said Land is lying in the Counties of Montgomery and Richmond; and any person wishing to purchase any of said Land, can have an opportunity any time within three months by calling on the subscriber at Capt. Joseph Hines's, Richmond County. A part of said Land is lying on or near the line of the S. C. & Coal Fields R. R. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing said Land to any person wishing information respecting them.

D. P. RAINWATERS.

June 16, 1857. 20*3m

Carolinian 3 months.

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighs 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

☞ We are requested to announce MARTIN V. TERRY, as a Candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Richmond, at the ensuing election in August next.

March 17. 93*te

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CHATHAM COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1857.

Calvin Williams vs. James Lewis and wife Patsey.

Caveat of Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elizabeth Hargis's heirs, parties to this suit, are non-residents of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, for the heirs of the said Elizabeth Hargis to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 2d Monday in August next, then and there to see the proceedings in the above case, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, W. P. Taylor, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, on the 2d Monday in May, A. D. 1857, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

22-*6w] W. P. TAYLOR, C. C. C.

Notice to the Creditors of Daniel Gadie.

ALL persons having claims against Daniel Gadie, of this County, are hereby requested to meet the undersigned, his Trustees, at the office of Wm. B. Wright, Esq., in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 28th inst., at 10 A. M. with their claims, whether by note or account, for the purpose of a final settlement of the assets of the Trust.

J. C. BLOCKER,
L. CULBRETH.

Cumberland Co., July 7. 23-1tsw*td

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

I WILL attend the following Districts, for the purpose of collecting the Taxes, viz:

Cedar Creek,	July 21
Lock's Creek,	" 22
Flea Hill,	" 23
Carver's Creek,	" 24
Black River,	" 25
Quewhiffle,	" 30
Seventy First,	" 31
Rockfish,	August 1

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.

July 8. 23-1tsw*1A1

$125 REWARD

RANAWAY, or was decoyed off from the subscriber, on the 14th of May, 1857, a Negro Boy named ISAM; said boy is about 15 years of age, and weighs about 125 or 130 pounds; he is dark complected, full faced and well built. I will pay Twenty-five Dollars for his apprehension and delivery, or confinement in any jail, so that I get him; and also, $100 for proof sufficient to convict any person with having harbored him or assisted him off.

Address me at Buffalo, Moore county, N. C.

H. J. DENNIS.

May 16, 1857. 8*tf

Blank for sale at Observer Office.

THE FIRST SESSION OF MOUNT OLIVET Academy will commence on Monday the 20th of July 1857, under the supervision of John C. Campbell. Students will be prepared for the Freshman Class in the University. The location is high and healthy, in the midst of an excellent community, free from the allurements of vice. For the encouragement of the Institution in its infancy, the Trustees have agreed to put Board at $6 per month. Tuition at $7, $10 and $15 per Session of five months. Further information may be obtained by addressing John C. Campbell, Brower's Mills, Randolph county, N. C.

ALFRED BROWER, Sec'y.

July 17. 26-3t

Olin High School.

THIS Institution, located in the North eastern part of Iredell county, N. C., will re-open its exercises on the 22d of July, under the Presidency of the Rev. B. Clegg, assisted by accomplished Teachers.

Board and Tuition will range from $55 to $65 per session of five months. Tuition always in advance.

Those coming from a distance will find Salisbury a convenient point to obtain conveyance. Arrangements have been made with W. B. Grant, Proprietor of the Mansion House, for the convenience of students. For further information address Rev. B. Clegg, Olin, Iredell county, N. C.

June 18, 1857. 18-6t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale upwards of 100 ACRES, the greater part of which is Swamp Land, and from the indications supposed to be rich. From a survey made by an Engineer, the main ditch for draining can be cut at a cost not exceeding $200. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or part of said Lands can examine them on application to either of the subscribers. Said Lands are in a compact body and situated from 10 to 12 miles South of Fayetteville, and about 8 from the Cape Fear River.

WILLIAM McMILLAN.
JAMES CASHWELL.

Cumberland County, July 16, 1857. 26-3t

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at the Court House in Harnett on the 14th of September next, 100 ACRES OF LAND, the property of Gilbert McInnis, dec'd, situate on the North-west side of the North Prong of Anderson's Creek,—on a credit of 6 months to the highest bidder. Note and security.

M. McINNIS, Adm'r.

July 17. 26-t18s

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

THE undersigned has become proprietor of the above named springs. They are situated near the centre of Stokes county, N. C., in a high, healthy, mountainous region of country, within a short distance of Dan River, the Cascade, and "The Torys' Den," a very noted place in the revolutionary war. They also command a fine view of the Blue Ridge, Pilot Mountain, and Sauratown Mountains. The roads leading to the Springs have lately been greatly improved, so that they are now easily accessible to the traveling public, and during the summer season a stage from Salem will run regularly to the Springs to convey passengers. The proprietor has been at great expense in furnishing and refitting the buildings and improving the grounds, and he pledges himself to spare no pains to render comfortable and pleasant all persons who may visit the Springs, whether for health or pleasure. The mineral waters of these Springs have been pronounced by competent judges to be equal to any in the United States. The season will open on the first of June next.

RATES OF FARE.

Single persons per day,	$1 50
" " " week,	5 00
" " " month,	20 00
Children and servants half price.	
Single horse per day,	$0 75
" " " week,	3 00
" " " month,	10 00

PYLADES SMALLWOOD.

Piedmont Springs, March 1857. 92-*tf18

5000 ACRES OF GEORGIA LAND FOR SALE.

PLEASANTLY situated on the Ockmulgee River three miles above the mouth of the Oconee River—200 Acres under a high state of cultivation, well improved, comfortable buildings, pure free-stone water and as healthy as any place in Georgia. Steamboats touch at a landing belonging to the premises weekly during the business season, en route from Savannah to Hawkinsville. The Pine Land is heavily timbered with Pitch and Yellow Pine. The Low Lands abound with an abundance of Oak and Cypress timber. Any person wishing a situation for farming purposes, timbering, or a turpentine location, this situation cannot be surpassed. Terms easy. For further particulars address me at Boxville, Montgomery County, Ga.

A. G. McARTHUR.

July 17, 1857. 26-*monpt3

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE Subscribers are desirous to settle with all persons to whom they are indebted; and those indebted to them will find their accounts made out. They respectfully call upon all such to come forward at this the end of their fiscal year, and pay up. Every man should settle his accounts at least once in every year.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 1857.

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Cars & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer.

May 21, 1856 6-tf

LAW BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have on hand, and will promptly fill orders for

North Carolina Supreme Court Reports,

in sets or in single volumes. Iredell's Digest and Digested Manual. Jones's Digest. Revised Statutes of North Carolina. Wiley's New Form Book.

STORY, on Sales, Bills, Contracts, Partnership, Agency, Equity Jurisprudence, Equity Pleadings.

ARCHBOLD, on Practice, Criminal Practice and Pleading, Landlord and Tenant.

CHITTY, on Contracts, Criminal Law, Blackstone, Medical Jurisprudence.

SUGDEN, on Vendors and Property.

POWELL, on Mortgages, and Contracts.

SMITH, on Actions at Law, Master and Servant, Landlord and Tenant, Chancery Practice.

SANDERS, on Pleading and Evidence, Uses and Trusts, Reports.

RUSSELL, on Arbitration, Factors, Crimes.

HOFFMAN'S Legal Study, and Masters in Chancery.

WILLIAMS on Personal Property.

WHEATON'S Selwyn's Nisi Prius.

WHARTON, on American Law of Homicide, Medical Jurisprudence, State Trials in the United States, American Criminal Law, Law Dictionary.

Stephen on Pleading, Roper on Legacies, Darby on Vendors, Fearne on Remainders, Edwards on Bills, Notes, Coke upon Littleton, (Hargrave and Butler's new edition, Kent's Commentaries, Curtis's Digest, Dart's Vendors and Purchasers of Real Estate, Adams' Equity, Troubat's Law of Limited Partnership, Hughes' Equity Draughtsman, Phillips and Amos on Evidence, Gresley on Law of Evidence, Roscoe on Bills and Promissory Notes, Domat's Civil Law, Lewis's U. S. Criminal Law, Daniell's Chancery Practice, Roscoe's Criminal Evidence, Atherley on the Law of Marriage, Collyer on Partnership, Greenleaf on Evidence, Oliver on Conveyancing, Curtis's Conveyancer, Burrill's Law Dictionary, Cruise on Real Property, Tayler's Law Glossary, Crabb on Real Property, Reeves' Domestic Relations, Byles on Bills, Bell on Sale, Lee on Arbitration of Price, Sharswood's Professional Ethics, Barton's suit in Equity, Wills on